

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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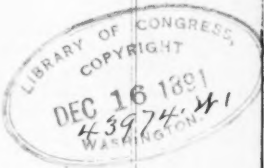
NEW YORK—FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 19, 1891.

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MISS ADA REHAN AS "ROSALIND" IN "AS YOU LIKE IT."

FROM THE LATEST PICTURE.—[SEE PAGE 351.]



FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

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NEW YORK, DECEMBER 19, 1891.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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We shall be glad to receive from photographers and artists in all parts of the country photographs and sketches of persons, objects, and events of interest; and for such as may be used satisfactory compensation will be made. To save time, photographs can be sent unmounted.

THE third of Lieutenant Totten's series of articles on "The Coming Crisis" will appear in the next issue of FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY. These articles are attracting wide attention, and are by many regarded as of greater interest and value than those contained in the original series.

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THE first issue in every month of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY will contain a model child's department, conducted upon the best and most improved ideas. The child's department will contain beautifully illustrated stories for the children, botany talks and animal studies, besides a puzzle department and many other things of interest.

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To all the boys and girls who will send in their names and addresses, accompanied by a two-cent stamp for postage, there will be sent a sample copy of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY accompanied by a large, beautifully-colored souvenir-picture. A sample copy of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY will be sent with the picture.

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THE Graphological Department of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY is attracting wide attention. This department is in charge of a lady of rare intellectual qualities, especially educated by us for this purpose in Europe. With a view of employing her knowledge for useful ends, she will furnish a sketch of leading psychological traits to any reader of this paper who will supply at least twenty lines of handwriting, signed with his full name. The only condition is that such person must be a subscriber to this newspaper. All answers will be published once a month in our new colored number in the order in which they are received by the department. Communications will be strictly confidential, and should be addressed to FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY, Graphological Department, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York. To each application must be attached the printed heading of the paper showing date line for the week in which the application is sent.

HOW TO TRAVEL ONE HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR.

THE desire for rapid transit, both in the cities and in the country, has become so general and so great that the world will joyously hail the solution of this question. Every account of rapid railroading is read with eagerness by the public. There is something fascinating about it beside the solid advantages. And now that the question is solved everybody should know all about it.

How has man attained the highest speed for the longest time by his own unaided powers? By the bicycle. A thirty-pound machine, carrying five times its weight, has been driven three hundred and thirty-five miles in a day.

This principle, applied to railroads, solves every question. If the muscles of a man can do so much with the single wheel, in such a natural and simple manner, what will steam or electricity do, applied on the same principle?

The present standard-gauge roads are utilized and the present style of trains may still be run with the bicycle trains, with proper train-dispatching. A single-track road becomes a double-track bicycle line. The engines and cars are four feet wide and fifteen feet high. The cars are built in an entirely new way, are light and strong, like a plank set up edgewise. They are double-decked, and cars and engines run on double-flanged wheels on the single thread of steel. When in motion, they, like a hoop or bicycle, have no tendency to fall, but in order to hold them up when at rest, and to meet all contingencies, they are supported all the time by a continuous overhead guide-rail, parallel with the track below, and held in place by a light but strong overhead structure. Small horizontal wheels on the tops of the cars and engines run on this guide-rail.

This system reduces air pressure thirty to forty per cent.; friction, eighty to ninety per cent., and weight the same amount, over the present methods and average trains.

A bicycle train—the cars weighing only five tons each and engine ten to sixteen tons—will carry three hundred passengers with every comfort and elegance, and make one hundred and twenty miles an hour much easier than the best trains now used, weighing four hundred tons and carrying the same number of passengers, can make forty-five or fifty miles an hour.

Curves are rounded by inclining the upper guide-rail just enough to balance the train at some definite speed. There is no lateral motion or side thrust, such as makes such a fearful strain upon all curves at high speeds with heavy trains now, and therefore no climbing the rail, no spreading of the rails, or any such accidents. Safety, speed, and comfort are made most complete.

This is no untried experiment. A road has been in operation

for two years on which fifty thousand miles have been run, and fifty thousand passengers carried, proving all these points beyond question.

Extensive lines, city, suburban, country, elevated, surface, steam, and electric, are now under contract or construction. The upper guide-rail incloses the trolley wire for electricity with absolute safety.

Electricity, with a light, continuous elevated steel structure and narrow, single-decked cars, with a new motor of wonderful power, will soon span the country and give a speed never dreamed of before, and which I dare not mention. This is called the needle train. Beside this system, in any of its forms of application, our present railway practice is but the old stage-coach to the steam railway.

Horse-breeders desiring speed do not breed Percherons; but railway men, seeking speed, breed one-hundred-ton engines, hauling forty to fifty-ton cars. As well match a St. Bernard against a greyhound as to match such trains against the bicycle trains. America is noted for the lightness and elegance of its pleasure carriages, as England is for their weight and clumsiness; but an English railway train complete weighs only eighty tons.

It was with such trains that the famous races from London to Edinburgh, on the Great Northern and North Eastern, were made in 1888—four hundred miles at the average rate of fifty-four miles an hour. Ninety miles were made in ninety-eight minutes, one hundred and one half miles in one hundred and four minutes, and one mile in forty-eight and three-quarters seconds—which equals seventy-four miles an hour. These races created great interest at the time, as I had occasion to know while watching them from the continent, but those trains have not been kept up. It was only a spasmodic effort of rival lines. If English roads cannot afford to run such trains at such speeds as a regular thing, how much less can our roads afford to run their three and four hundred ton trains at such speeds as we have heard of recently, except as a brilliant and costly experiment.

The people want to travel with all possible speed and safety, and the roads want to take them and make money in doing it, but they must simply reverse all their present practice in order to do so. They must adopt lightness, strength, and simplicity, instead of weight, power, and complexity.

When the bicycle system is generally adopted, which it must be in the near future by all roads, running expenses and wear and tear will be reduced three quarters, and net earnings increased many fold, as it is equally valuable for freight as for passengers. The people will reap the advantages in comfort, safety, and economy of time and money.

James H. Bell M.D.

A TRAGEDY OF WALL STREET.

THE three names of Jay Gould, Russell Sage, and Cyrus West Field, associated during the past twelve or fifteen years in so many financial operations of magnitude, have also been associated in the public mind as typifying the larger methods of Wall Street. What they touched turned to gold. Widely different in personal qualities and in careers, they are alike in that they were all born with the genius for money-getting. It is a coincidence of sensational import that within a few days past two of these three distinguished accumulators should be the central figures in the most remarkable of recent illustrations of the truth that the Fates still patrol Wall Street.

Mr. Sage's astonishing escape from the destruction designed for him by a dynamite-thrower whose real motive no man knows, was a commonplace incident beside the complex and profoundly pathetic misfortune that had just befallen Mr. Field. In each case we find an upheaval of the same tremendous possibilities of tragic disaster inherent in such careers as theirs have been. The distinction is that while Mr. Sage's startling experience merely illustrates one of the risks that go with great wealth so conspicuously acquired as to attract the attention of desperate scoundrels or accidental lunatics, the bomb aimed at the already broken-hearted Mr. Field by the hand of his own son was of Wall Street manufacture, and unconsciously prepared for the hand of the son by the father himself, among others who have helped little by little and without personal dishonor to efface the line dividing legitimate speculation from gambling and robbery.

The story of Mr. Cyrus W. Field's lifetime is the history of the gradual degradation of sound business ideas in a whole community. Illustrious and honorable as his career has been, its successive phases exhibit the evolution of a system of morals and a state of things exemplified in their worst aspects by the operations of the rascal who played General Grant's reputation against dollars at the cost of that hero's life; and now again by the young man who has disgraced a family name which all Americans hold in high esteem, and has robbed and probably ruined his father, and brought him to the edge of the grave in which he had just laid a wife and a daughter. The only thing not inexpressibly sad in the situation in which Mr. Field finds himself at the age of seventy-two is the circumstance that the general sympathy for him in his misfortunes leads men to dwell more than they have been doing in recent years upon his great service to this country and to the world's civilization. The record of that is indelible.

Mr. Field's career divides itself into three periods, during each of which he occupied himself with financial enterprises of an entirely distinct character. Up to 1853, a date when many successful men in the Wall Street of to-day were yet to be born, his undertakings were purely commercial, and his methods were of the old-fashioned sort that built the fortunes of most of the prosperous New-Yorkers of the first half of the century. At thirty-four he retired from business rich, as wealth was counted in those days.

The second period covers the years during which Mr. Field devoted his immense energy, his fortune, his wonderful power of persuasion and organization, and his almost unequalled tenacity of purpose under repeated discouragements and failures, to the promotion and completion of one of the proudest achievements

that stands recorded in history to the credit of a single individual's faith in a great idea—the Atlantic cable. This task was not undertaken by Mr. Field in a spirit of benevolence to the human race, or as the result of scientific enthusiasm. It was a speculative enterprise on his part. His main object was to make money. The speculation, however, was of the sort that adds to the world's moral and material well being. It was constructive. It created value; and Mr. Field's expectation of personal gain by the affair rendered him not the less a public benefactor, and not the less deserving of the extraordinary but now almost forgotten honors that were showered upon him, at home and abroad, upon the final success of his speculative enterprise. It seems like looking back into the dark ages to recall the skepticism and even derision with which practical engineers and electricians regarded Mr. Field's persistent efforts to wire the ocean. Robert Stephenson, who in his own youth had met with similar treatment from doubters, pronounced the cable scheme impracticable. At a meeting of the Western Union Telegraph Company, then engaged in preliminary work for its proposed land line by way of Behring Straits and across Siberia, it was satisfactorily demonstrated by several eminent electrical experts, that even if Cyrus Field's submarine wire could be laid, the current required for the transmission of messages would be so strong as to burn out the cable in a very few months or weeks. Nevertheless, he kept on laying cable after cable till he laid one that worked; and it is working yet.

The third period of Mr. Field's activity is that with which a majority of those who now read of his misfortunes are most familiar. It is the period of operations in elevated railroad and other stocks, of stock waterings and dividend jugglings, miscellaneous enterprises including real estate and newspaper experiments, battles fought on the floor of the Exchange, deals and corners, alternate contests and co-operations with other distinguished representatives of modern Wall Street methods, including those whose names are mentioned at the beginning of this article. No doubt a good part of Mr. Field's later financiering has been upon lines strictly legitimate even by the severest standards of half a century ago. No doubt, on the other hand, that he has been concerned in many operations that would not bear unblushingly the rigid tests of old-fashioned business morality. Judged by the prevalent codes, his own integrity has never been questioned; and if he has to any extent contributed, by the force of his example and the allurements of his success, to the development of a system of which the worst fruits are affairs like the Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co. scandal, he has grievously suffered in consequence.

It is not as the promoter of any deal or the manipulator of any corner that Cyrus W. Field will be remembered, but as the man who made three thousand miles of ocean waste count as nothing in the intercourse of continent with continent.

PROTECTION AGAINST CRANKS.

RECENT occurrences have especially emphasized the defenselessness of society as against the crank. The attempt to assassinate the distinguished divine, Rev. Dr. John Hall, followed within two or three days by the malignant attempt to destroy Mr. Russell Sage by dynamite, taken in connection with other instances of like character, show very conclusively that however great may be our fancied security, we are every one of us really at the mercy of any crank or insane malcontent who supposes himself to be called to avenge some personal or public wrong. The tragedy of which President Garfield was a victim was the act of a crank impelled by vanity, disappointment, and motives of political revenge. Those which have more recently disturbed society seem to have been without any clearly defined motive, and were possibly due to latent madness. In the case of the assault upon Mr. Sage it does not appear that the perpetrator was insane in the sense of being irresponsible, but he was obviously controlled by an insane delusion.

What can be done to diminish the risks to which society is exposed by this class of persons? Ought we not to invoke legislation with a view of securing a clearer and more exact definition of what is called mental eccentricity or harmless insanity? There are men walking the streets every day who are more or less under the control of insane impulses which may at any moment flower out into acts of diabolism. If society were controlled by a stern and just regard for its own safety, all persons of this class would be placed under such restraints, police and medical, that any malignant outbreak would not involve the safety of those with whom they came in contact. It is quite natural that the friends and relatives of persons who are more or less troubled with mental maladies should desire to keep them out of asylums or private retreats, but the rights of society in the case must be taken into consideration, and if this were done a large amount of mischief would be averted. We cannot, of course, entirely remove the hazards to which we are exposed by cranks or lunatics, but they can be largely diminished, and if the recent tragedies shall result in awakening public attention to the necessity of the case, they may not, after all, prove to be absolute misfortunes.

THE ABSOLUTISTIC IDEA.

THE beauties of imperialism are well illustrated by a speech which Emperor William is alleged to have made recently to recruits of the Guard on the occasion of their taking the oath of allegiance. These recruits are young men of from nineteen to twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, but the Emperor seems to have considered them babes, and in his exaggerated paternalism addressed them as such. The oaths taken by them, he said, were those of fealty to himself. "That means," he added, "that you have given yourselves to me, body and soul. You are too young," he graciously added, "to understand the true meaning of the words in which you have sworn, but if you are diligent in following instructions you will come to a full apprehension of them in time." Continuing, he said, "You have only one enemy; that is my enemy. In the present socialistic agitation I may order you—which God forbid—to shoot down your relatives, your brothers, your parents, and you must obey without a murmur."

We get here a fine glimpse of the autocratic individualism in which the Emperor sets up his personality as the State, and

harries the coming soldiers of the Empire with blood-red visions of fratricidal contest. Of course it is the duty of every citizen to obey the laws of the State and respect its constituted authority, and the language here employed, if used in the presence of an actual crisis involving the security of the State, might have been entirely admissible. But its use on the peaceful occasion referred to, with not even the shadow of possible danger obscuring the scene, would be entirely inexplicable if we did not understand it to proceed from the overweening arrogance of imperial absolutism. We are not surprised to learn that German newspapers have made this remarkable speech the subject of daily comment ever since it appeared in print.

THE NEW SPEAKER.

THE selection of the Hon. Charles Frederick Crisp as speaker of the House of Representatives is a distinctive triumph for the anti-Cleveland element in the Democratic party. Mr. Mills was supported by all the more radical advocates of Mr. Cleveland's re-nomination for the Presidency. His most intimate personal friends, including three former members of his Cabinet, were especially active in that behalf, and the mugwump newspapers who have been conspicuous in their advocacy of Mr. Cleveland and absolute free trade were almost savage in their hostility to Crisp. One of them bewails the result in this passionate style:

"Crisp, Hill, free silver, and protection have won. Mills is beaten. The policy of the Democratic party is changed. Drunken with the successes achieved in two years, and regardless of the professions by which its victories have been won, the majority in the House of Representatives of the Fifty-second Congress have struck down the brave, open, honest champion, whose courage and candor have helped to win the East and the Northwest to his party, and have set up as their leader a man whose chief allies were David B. Hill and Arthur P. Gorman, whose convictions upon the tariff question, as revealed by his public utterances, are scarcely less Republican than those of his prototype, Randall; a free-coinage man who could not be induced to avow his opinions during the contest just ended," etc.

The immediate representatives of Governor Hill, including the Tammany "bosses," were prominent throughout the struggle at Washington in urging the selection of Mr. Crisp, and his friends do not hesitate to claim the result as a valuable point gained; some even insist that it makes Mr. Cleveland's nomination impossible. The influence of the Tammany organization was also shown by the election of ex-Congressman Turner as door-keeper of the House. This result gives the Tammany chiefs the control of nine-tenths of the places and patronage of the House.

The election of Mr. Crisp will not essentially change the relation of parties on the main questions now before the country. Mr. Crisp is regarded as in favor of free silver-coinage, and he was nominated by the deciding vote of inflationists. It is claimed by some that he is a protectionist, but he distinctly declared after his election that it meant no step backward in tariff reform. "There is," he added, "no man in our party to-day who more earnestly believes in the Democratic idea of tariff reform than I do." In point of ability the new speaker is fully the equal of any man on the Democratic side of the House. He is a native of England, where he was born in January, 1845. Being brought to this country when a babe, he received a common-school education in Georgia, served four years in the Confederate army, subsequently read law and was admitted to the Bar, coming into practice in 1866. In 1872 he was appointed solicitor-general of the southwestern judicial circuit of Georgia, and held the position for five years. In 1877 he became judge of the Supreme Court, and was twice re-elected for the same office by the State Legislature, and resigned in 1882 to become a Member of Congress. He has been a member of the House ever since, acquiring rank as one of the most industrious, conscientious, and useful Representatives. There is no reason to doubt that he will discharge with ability the duties of the office to which he has been elected.

OUR LAWS ABOUT EXPLOSIVES.

IT is indisputable that the laws concerning the manufacture, sale, and use of high explosives are entirely inadequate, not only in the State of New York, but in every State of the Union. They may have been designed to protect the individual and society at large, but they certainly do not.

In foreign countries protection to both public and private persons from dynamite plots has been for years a matter of prime importance. The laws are so stringent in Russia that the most interesting chapters in the history of nihilism are those relating to the difficulties experienced by nihilists in obtaining dynamite. In almost every case where they have used it they have been obliged to manufacture it themselves—an operation both difficult and dangerous. It is a curious fact, indeed, that the dynamite used in the plots in England was found to have come originally from this country. The fear with which it was regarded by the governments of Europe should have been warning enough to us; but we did not heed it. The result was, naturally enough, the terrible lesson of the Haymarket massacre in Chicago. But even this has had little effect, and the many terrible disasters since then, resulting from the explosion through carelessness or accident of the high explosives used by civil and mining engineers in their undertakings, have equally failed to awaken public attention to the subject. Indeed, two days after the attempt on the life of Mr. Sage a reporter for a New York daily paper found himself able to purchase dynamite in any quantities by merely explaining that he wished it for blasting purposes. Almost humorously the clerk with whom he dealt explained that they did not care to sell it in very small quantities because it did not pay them to do so.

The laws in the State of New York relate mainly to the licensing of companies for the manufacture of explosives, and to the storing and transportation of the same. Regarding the use and sale of the material itself they are almost silent. A breach of any of these moderate laws is punishable by the still more moderate penalty that follows conviction of a misdemeanor. In other words, the would-be dynamiter, even if he could not buy his agent of destruction, could manufacture it, if he knew how, without suffering more than a year's imprisonment or a moderate fine.

It must be admitted that laws cannot be framed that would

guarantee to society perfect security from the dynamiter and his bomb. The latter has but to purchase sufficient glycerine, nitric and sulphuric acids, possess a moderate knowledge of practical chemistry, and he can manufacture all the nitro-glycerine he wants. An absorbent obtained (saw-dust will do), and he has at least a fairly good destructive agent—practically dynamite. But it requires knowledge, skill, time, money, and a considerable degree of courage to run the risk of premature or accidental explosion in the process of manufacture, to say nothing of the risk he would run from the ease with which poorly-made nitro-glycerine explodes spontaneously, and it is probable that a few stringent laws would reduce to an agreeable minimum the terrible danger to which we are now exposed from the fanatic or the maniac.

AN INEFFICIENT STATE COMMITTEE.

THE New York Republican State Committee seems to be a remarkably inefficient body. The management of the recent State campaign was characterized by incoherency and weakness throughout. During the recent effort of Governor Hill to steal the State Legislature the committee manifested the same masterly inactivity. Instead of speaking out with emphasis and awakening the people of the State to a real conception of the gravity of the outrage contemplated by the Executive, the committee has remained utterly silent, and apparently has done nothing whatever to arrest the crime. It is high time that Republican sentiment should be brought to bear upon the committee, to the end that its members may be aroused to an appreciation of their real duties and responsibilities.

The elections for supervisors in the various counties of the State will nearly all occur during the next three months. In all these counties, with probably half a dozen exceptions, the boards of supervisors are the official canvassers of the votes cast at all elections. In a good many Republican counties the boards now have Democratic majorities, Republicans having complaisantly voted for Democrats from considerations of personal friendship or for other reasons. This is the case in the strong Republican counties of Dutchess and Onondaga, in both of which the Democrats have used their power in aid of Governor Hill's attempt upon the integrity of the Legislature. If the State Committee is capable of understanding its duty it will at once give its attention to these forthcoming elections, and use its influence to secure the selection of Republican supervisors in every county having a majority of Republican voters. Doing this, it will help to make future assaults upon the ballot by men of the Hill stamp at once dangerous and improbable, may possibly avert the theft of the next Presidency by tactics similar to those recently used in stealing the Legislature, and will thus make some amends for its past indifference to the attempted overthrow of popular government. If it shall fail to do what it should do in this direction, we can only conclude that the estimate which has been placed upon it as an incapable body is correct and deserved.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE frequency with which Western railway trains are robbed by highwaymen is beginning to occasion some alarm to the traveling public, and unless something shall be done to put an end to this sort of amusement on the part of bandits a diminution of travel on these particular lines will certainly follow. Not a week passes that we do not receive accounts of the "holding up" of trains and the robbery of express messengers, in some cases to the extent of sixty or seventy thousand dollars. The singular fact is that in every one of these cases the robbers have escaped with their booty and all efforts to discover them have proved abortive. It is a curious commentary upon the efficiency of railway management and the value of our constabulary systems that such crimes as these can be perpetrated in populous communities and upon our most popular railway lines without any risk whatever to the perpetrators.

THERE can be no doubt that the Democratic majority in the Dutchess County Board of Supervisors are guilty of the grossest misconduct in office. If they have not deliberately conspired to steal the Senatorship in that district, some of them have been guilty of assenting to fraud, and all have acquiesced in the illegal counting of ballots for the Democratic candidate. Now what do the Republicans of that county propose to do about it? If they have any "sand," they will bring the whole matter before the next Grand Jury, carefully making up the case against each person criminally engaged in this outrage upon the election laws, and see whether the criminals cannot be brought to justice, as they deserve. Unless something is done in this way to vindicate the integrity of the laws by those whose rights are violently assailed, it will not be long before we shall have a saturnalia of crimes of this character.

WE have referred in another paragraph to certain prophecies of our esteemed friend, Mr. Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. We observe that that very excellent journalist takes occasion to remark in a recent editorial that if anybody supposes "Mr. Benjamin Harrison will prove a weak candidate, or will be easily beaten in the event of his re-nomination for the Presidency, that person does not know the elements we shall have to tackle next year." It has often pained us that we could not wholly agree with the editor of the Louisville newspaper, and we find special pleasure, therefore, in being at agreement with him as to this particular matter. There can be no doubt that as to this subject, at least, his head is as clear as a bell. President Harrison may not be re-nominated, but if he should be he would give the Democracy just the nicest possible tussle, and would very certainly be uppermost in the fight when the dust cleared away.

THE decline in some branches of British exports seems to be quickening the interest of British manufacturers in the coming Columbian Exposition. In a recent public address the Attorney-General of Great Britain made a special appeal to manufacturers to provide for full representation at the Chicago fair, in order that they may be able to hold their ground against the active competition which this country is beginning to make in the markets of the world. He referred especially to our efforts to

divert British trade from South American and some other countries to American centres, and said that the accessibility of Chicago from Australia, China, and Japan would probably bring to the fair more traders from those countries than had ever visited an European exposition. He added that both British trade and prestige would suffer enormously unless the display of British goods should at least rival any exhibit of any other country. However reluctant the ordinary Englishman may be to contribute to the success of a fair under American auspices, there can be no doubt that a natural solicitude for his own interests will induce him to become a conspicuous exhibitor in the coming exposition.

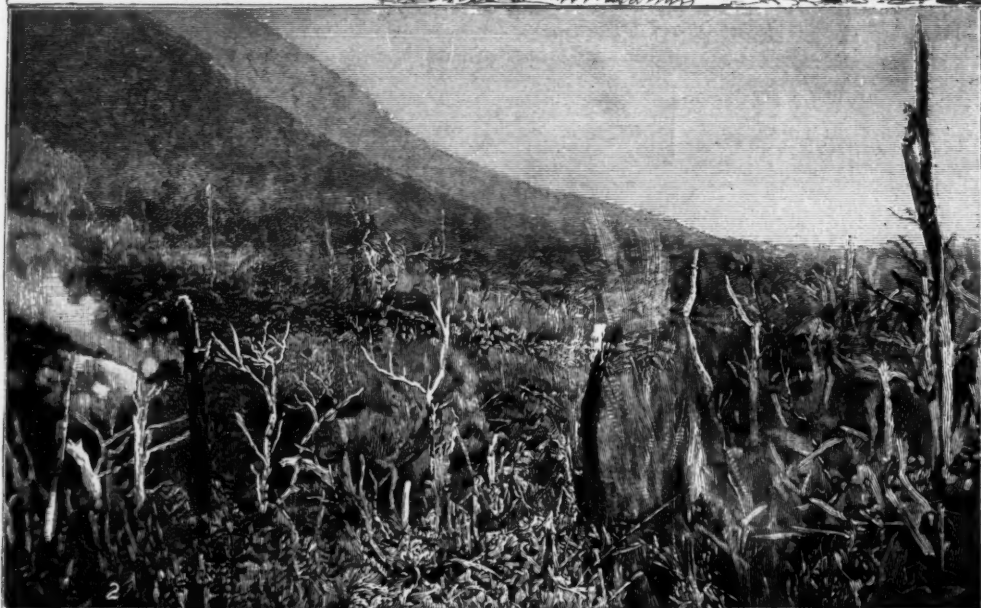
IT is seldom that a book achieves a great reputation unless its author has labored over it for many years. As a rule nothing notable is accomplished on the spur of the moment, and this consideration is truly a great incentive to inventors and laborers in the field of original research. Adam Smith spent, it is said, seventeen years on his "Wealth of Nations." While perhaps Professor Kennedy's can hardly be compared with Adam Smith's far more famous book, it is a pleasure to note the continued success of Professor Kennedy's little book entitled "What Words Say." After spending twenty years he found his reward in the success which his publication is now meeting with. The cordial popular reception of this book led to the "Stem Dictionary," which has also been adopted in a large number of high schools and academies in the country. The American Book Company is to be congratulated on having received the rights for these publications.

SECRETARY NOBLE expresses what is no doubt the popular feeling when he says in his annual report that the declarations of loyalty made by the Mormon Church must be taken with a good deal of allowance. These authorities have declared that plural marriages are not encouraged and solemnized by the church, and that the laws of the land as to polygamy will be respected. The facts show, however, that polygamous marriages are still contracted, and that the spirit of the church is in some respects as hostile as ever to the Federal authority. The secretary is right, too, in saying that the consideration of the claims of Utah for admission into the Union as a State may safely be postponed. It would be at once unwise and dangerous to admit the Territory so long as the Mormons remain in a voting majority, able to seize the government and establish a constitution embodying their peculiar views. When Utah comes into the Union it must be with clean hands and the conditions of Statehood so conclusively determined as to place the restoration of polygamy among the impossibilities.

OHIO newspapers announced the death in a poor-house of that State of a man who was once conspicuous in public affairs, and who, in his way, was a genuine public benefactor. George Wheaton Allen, who thus died as a charity patient, was the author of the Homestead law, under which thousands of his fellow-citizens have been able to secure homes without cost, and it is said that he expended some sixty thousand dollars in traveling through the country and creating sentiment among the people and in State Legislatures, as well as finally in the National Congress, in favor of his wholesome measure. His personal misfortunes seem to have grown out of a want of business capacity. His slender property was sold some three months ago for taxes, and he went to the poor-house, where he died an imbecile. This is not the only case in which a big-souled man who has devoted his life to the promotion of the comfort and welfare of his fellows has himself gone to his grave unwept and unhonored, even his burial-place being supplied by public charity.

MR. HENRY WATTERSON, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, has set up as a prophet, and is dealing in wholesale predictions which would be amusing if they were not apparently seriously intended. In a recent editorial, speaking of Mr. Blaine and his probable candidacy for the Presidency, Mr. Watterson says with the utmost directness and emphasis, that the secretary can never "get there." "If Mr. Blaine is ever nominated again," he says, "he will be beaten. If he is ever nominated, and has any show of election, he will die before the day of election. If he is ever elected, he will die between the day of election and the day of inauguration." There is an air of certitude about these predictions which almost justifies the conclusion that Mr. Watterson has had a special revelation. It is quite apparent that in his mind there isn't any possible escape for Mr. Blaine from impending eclipse. Possibly, however, if the secretary were to ask for the proofs upon which the prophet bases his calamitous prediction, it might become apparent that he has, after all, no better sources of information, and is no more capable of reading the future, than ordinary people.

GOVERNOR HILL and his fellow-conspirators against the purity of the ballot have been brought to their knees by the interposition of the courts. It will be remembered that the effort of these conspirators has been to get control of the Senate by counting in the Democratic candidate for Senator in the Dutchess district and seating the Democrat from the Hornellsville district, where the Republican was elected on the face of the returns by more than one thousand majority; and there were indications of a purpose to attack the returns from another district if such a course should be found necessary. With a view of arresting the Democratic scheme, which seemed to have the concurrence of the State Board of Canvassers, writs of mandamus were obtained against that body, prohibiting it from considering extraneous papers in canvassing the returns from the contested districts; and under a subsequent arrangement all the cases will go to the Court of Appeals for adjudication. This is all that the Republicans have ever asked. They have felt that the law and the facts were in their favor, and their protest has been against any attempt to pervert the legal returns and secure a snap judgment from the Board of Canvassers in violation of law and the equities of the case. Whatever may be the decision of the court, it will be acquiesced in by all parties, and we shall escape the spectacle of a deliberate theft of the Legislature by political highwaymen intent only on partisan aggrandizement.



1. GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—A CARAVAN OF NATIVES FROM THE INTERIOR ENTERING BAGAMOYO. 2. THE SULPHUR GROUNDS, OJIGOKU, NEAR LAKE HAKONE, JAPAN. 3. THE EMPEROR OF ANNAM
4. EMIGRATION OF RUSSIAN JEWS—THE RUSH FOR THE FIRST MEAL ON SHIPBOARD. 5. ENGLAND.—THE RECENT ILLNESS OF PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES—INQUIRERS AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

SOME INTERESTING FOREIGN EVENTS ILLUSTRATED.—[SEE PAGE 350.]



An old residence at the "Blue" plantation.



A water-power saw-mill.



Tramway engine and crew for hauling lumber.



Turpentine orchard.



"Uncle Abe's" cabin.



Cooking meat, barbecue style.



Saw-mill among the pines.

DECEMBER.

A FLIGHT of snow-birds huddling north,
Etched on the dull-gray atmosphere,
Against the dull-gray, sullen sky.
Across the wide and frozen mere,
Upon whose blue and languorous breast
The water-lilies lolled in June,
The wind among the bended reeds
Plays a shrill, high, and lonely tune.

Level and brown the meadows stretch
Between the hill of needed fir;
Only bare branches bend and toss,
Where wild, pink currant-blossoms were.
In stubble fields the cattle stand
With drooping heads beside the stacks,
And horses' feet strike crimson sparks,
As they spring down the frozen tracks.

One maple-tree stands gray and cold,
With thin arms to the sky outflung—
Ah, me! It seems but yesterday
That wild birds in its branches sung,
Loved, mated, nested; later, taught
The rapture of their own sweet notes—
A very ravishment of song—
To little, tremulous, startled throats.

With mournful cries the wild geese fly,
Hurrying to the red-lipped South.
The only warmth—one crimson rose,
Sweet as a woman's unkind mouth. . . .
The bleak tide-lands and grieving gulls,
Where once blue waves and sunlight were,—
And in my breast a memory,
Where once was that glad heart of her.

ELLA HIGGINSON.

"THRO' TO SAN FRANCISCO."

A PARLOR FARCE.

BY FANNIE AYMAR MATHEWS.

CHARACTERS.

MRS. ALICE BROWN, a widow.
MISS SAMANTHA DAWES, a spinster.
MISS ROSIE JONES, a school-girl.
MRS. CHARLIE VAN KLEECK, a wife.
LIEUTENANT CHARLIE VAN KLEECK OF THE NAVY, a husband.
THE COMPANY'S AGENT, the original.
Travelers, porters, conductors, etc.

SCENE: The passengers' waiting-room of the Union Pacific Railway in Denver.

(Alice discovered, ticket in hand, at which she continually glances and compares the photograph on it with the faces of all the men who enter the waiting-room. She is evidently anxious and disturbed; carries several bags and a large traveling-rug, as well as a small dog, which is extremely restive.)

ALICE.—Well, I must say this is slightly embarrassing. Where can the agent be? They assured me in New York that I should have not the slightest difficulty in finding the man or recognizing him, and here I am completely stranded, and here I have been for at least one half-hour wandering about this depot hunting this agent! It is horrible, the idea of hunting a man! Upon my word, I don't know what I was thinking of when I bought this new-fangled kind of ticket (regards the ticket with disgust), and yet it all sounded so plausible and nice when they told me that all I had to do when I got to Denver was to glance around the station and I would easily recognize the agent from the photograph on the ticket, and that then he would at once take charge of me and poor, dear little Fido, and conduct us to a hotel and see to everything, and procure a carriage in the morning to drive us about the city, and see us safely on board the train again to-morrow evening. (Sits.) I have stared all the men fairly out of countenance. I am convinced that three of them thought I wished to make their acquaintance. It is too awful! (Rises.) But not one of them bears the faintest resemblance to this odious (regards ticket) picture. (Several passengers enter, cross and re-cross the stage. Alice regards every one of the men with careful scrutiny, comparing them with the ticket photograph. Enter R. C. at this juncture Samantha. She holds a ticket at which she continually looks over her spectacles as she inspects the various men in a peering, inquisitive, and determined way. She carries many satchels, parcels, paper-bags, and a large cage containing a parrot. Also enter at this crisis Rosie, L. C. She carries a ticket and timidly compares the photograph on it with all the men she encounters; her eyes are full of tears, her mouth full of candy. She carries a great assortment of bags and parcels, paper-covered novels, luncheon-basket, and a tiny bird-cage containing a canary.)

ALICE (continuing).—Well, this is certainly a most frightful situation. What am I to do! I am helpless, literally helpless! I have no money save a few dollars for fees and tips. I know no one here, no one! I could cry—I could! (Sits in despair.) And I am due at Cousin Jack's in San Francisco on next Monday morning; if I miss my connection here in Denver I can't arrive there until the day after, and that means not meeting my old flame, Fred Burrows. Oh, it is too dreadful! (Weeps.) And all on account of this odious wretch of an agent! (Bangs the ticket photograph vigorously with her umbrella-handle.) Where is he? (Rises.) What can it be? (Enter Charlie, C. He glances anxiously around as if in search of some one; particularly inspects the lady-passengers. He is not yet seen by either Samantha or Rosie.) Yes, it is! (Compares Charlie with photograph.) It must be—at least so far as I can tell, of course. It is the image of him, and just the same identical uniform, too, and the same kind of cap and mustache and all. He is a very nice-looking fellow; he is looking out for me, no doubt. They said they always notified the agent as to how many ladies he might expect to take charge of in Denver. Ah, how glad I am! He is coming this way! He sees the ticket in my hand, no doubt, and recognizes his own portrait! No! He turns away—

how hateful! Dear me! I wonder if I shall absolutely have to go over to him and make myself known. It is quite too dreadful! Heavens! he is going to leave the room! (Crosses hurriedly.) I must chase him or I shall lose him altogether. Oh, I shall die—at having to speak to—a—man—I don't know! (Rushes frantically up C. toward Charlie, who is just about to quit the waiting-room and has his hand on the door-knob.)

ALICE (continuing).—Oh! (pants) if I only knew the creature's name! But I don't. Please Mr.—Mr. Agent—I—I am—

CHARLIE (astounded).—Madam! (Attempts to leave the room.)

ALICE.—See, sir, see! (Shows him the photo-ticket.) I am—I am Mrs. Alice Brown, bound through to San Francisco on this ticket. I am so glad I have found you! So very glad. My things are all right over yonder.

CHARLIE.—But, madam, I assure you I am very sorry, but—

ALICE.—Oh, never mind, now that I have once recognized you. Ah, what a comfort and convenience this portrait plan is, to be sure! (Surveys the ticket.) It makes no difference whatever about my having had to wait half an hour for you.

CHARLIE (dazed, gazes at the ticket. Aside).—The image of me, by Jove!

ALICE.—Poor little Fido! He is so hungry, too, as well as his mistress. By the way (indicates her luggage as they cross up R. C.), to what hotel shall you take me?

CHARLIE (aside).—I'll be hanged if this isn't a predicament, and my wife due here at any moment to join me on our way to San Francisco to spend three months with her respected parents!

ALICE.—I am sorry to trouble you with so many traps, but a lady traveling alone and with a precious little dog. (Picks up Fido.)

CHARLIE (dazed).—Don't mention it.

ALICE.—There! (Settling Fido under her cloak.) I am quite ready now. Which way, please? Is the hotel far off? Shall we have to take a carriage to reach it?

CHARLIE (distractedly).—I don't know. I—'pon my honor, madam. (Alice drops Fido to the floor in astonishment.) Allow me! (He picks up Fido and is about to restore him to her.)

ALICE.—Oh, don't be afraid of him, poor, sweet lamb! He wouldn't hurt a fly. If you would carry him for me to the hotel I should be so much obliged. I will carry this satchel myself.

CHARLIE (struggling with Fido).—But, my dear madam—Mrs.—er—

ALICE (complacently).—Brown, Mrs. Alice Brown, bound through to San Francisco on this ticket, you see. (Shows him ticket.)

CHARLIE.—Yes. (In despair.) I see. But really, my dear Mrs. Brown, I—I am not the original of that photograph. I—

(Samantha at this moment espies Charlie from afar, and, ticket in the air, advances to him with a rush. Rosie also recognizes him from her ticket and advances very slowly and shyly, still in tears. Alice stands open-mouthed, gazing at them as they come.)

SAMANTHA (clutching Charlie's arm).—So, I've found you at last, have I, young man! A pretty kind of an agent you are for this company to intrust with the charge of unprotected ladies bound through to San Francisco, as I am!

CHARLIE (attempts to shake her off).—But, madam, I—

SAMANTHA (irately).—Don't "madam" me, sir. I am miss! Miss Samantha Dawes, of Unionport, Massachusetts, U. S. A., going West to visit her relations and spend a year with 'em; that's who I am. And now I'd like to know what you mean by keeping me, a respectable, unprotected lady-traveler, waiting here and inspecting all these men for a whole half-hour, and I without a mouthful to eat since last night. It is now (consults watch) ten A.M., and my poor parrot here fairly famished. What is the meaning of it, sir?

CHARLIE (stammers).—Egad, I don't know! (Gazes helplessly from one to the other. Rosie draws a step nearer to the group and comforts herself with more candy.)

SAMANTHA.—"Egad," sir! "Egad," sir! To me, sir; and pray, does the company employ you to swear in the presence of its lady patrons?

CHARLIE (wildly, as he glances about, looking for his wife).—Upon my soul, madam—miss, then—the company doesn't employ me at all. I—

ALICE (interrupting—to Samantha).—Oh, yes, yes; he had just told me, when you came up, that he was not the original of this photograph at all. What is to become of us? (Wrings her hands.)

SAMANTHA (laughing scornfully).—He ain't the original of this picture, ain't he? (Peers scrutinizingly at the ticket and then at Charlie, who still struggles with Fido.) He tells what George Washington couldn't, then, that's all. Don't you be frightened, ma'am. (To Alice, who shivers.) I'm here, and nobody yet ever fooled with Samantha Dawes! He is the original of this picture. Lor' me! can't I tell?—the very same hat and gilt fixings on his coat and everything! (Rosie draws near, whimpering, ticket in hand.) See here, child (to Rosie), you've got one of them tickets, too, haven't you?

ROSIE.—Yes, ma'am.

SAMANTHA.—Well, now, just take a good look at it. There, now, ain't this the original of it? (Taps Charlie's arm.) Speak up, don't be afraid. Ain't it?

ROSIE.—Oh, yes, ma'am (shyly). Oh, sir—Mr. Agent—please, I am so glad I've found you at last! I've been waiting ever so long, and poor little Dickie and I are both so hungry—his seeds are all gone. Please, sir, will you take him for me now? The company said you'd take care of everything for me, and will you take me to the hotel for breakfast, please? (Hands him the bird-cage.)

SAMANTHA.—Umph! Guess we won't have any more of that kind of nonsense! Identified by three respectable ladies. Don't you mind, ma'am. (To Alice.) It's only a game to cheat us out of what we've paid our money for; nothing else. The company thinks because we're nothing but weak, unprotected women it can promise us an agent and then back out of furnishing him. But the company's mistaken. Here, you, young man (to Charlie), now you just take this pet bird of mine—no hesitating—and you just lead the way to the hotel and breakfast. (Places the parrot in Charlie's arms.)

ALICE (aside to Samantha).—Oh, how I thank you!

CHARLIE (determinedly setting down Fido, the parrot, and the

bird).—Ladies, I protest. I am not the original of that picture, I swear it! I am not the company's agent. I am not—

ROSIE (seizing the bird cage).—Oh, what'll I do! What'll I do! (Weeps.)

ALICE.—This is too much. (With dignity.) Well, sir, if you are not the agent, if you are not the original of this portrait, where is he?

SAMANTHA (motioning Alice aside authoritatively).—Don't be foolish, ma'am; you ain't accustomed to men. Out in Massachusetts we've got such a few of 'em that we learn how to manage 'em thoroughly. Now, sir (turning to Charlie), I want you to understand, once for all, that I ain't been school commissioner in my district for nothing. I know how to cope with your sex, and with fraud and cheating of all kinds, sorts, and descriptions. We three lady travelers have paid our money down for an agent, to be delivered to us at Denver City, Colorado, and we've got the agent (lays hold of Charlie's coat-sleeve) and we're going to keep hold of him now.

CHARLIE (madly struggling).—I will not—I—madam!—miss, then—

SAMANTHA.—Don't let him go. It's all a game to wring a fee out of us; that's what it is. Ah, I know these men; they are monsters; but we ain't going to give you any fee, and you're going to take us right straight over to a hotel, all three of us, and order our breakfast, and then take us a drive around to view the beauties of the city.

CHARLIE (desperately).—But I am not an agent. I am not, I assure you! I am—

SAMANTHA (composedly).—We ain't a-going to tip you; there's no use in all this, not a bit. (Gathers up the parrot and places it in Charlie's arms, also gives him Fido and the bird-cage.) There! Now, ladies, I guess he's found out who's who in this little encounter. Samantha Dawes never was beaten by a man yet!

ALICE.—Oh, this publicity will kill me!

(Various travelers, attracted by the fracas, have drawn near, and stand gaping at the group.)

ROSIE (weeping).—What would mamma say to this?

CHARLIE (with one wild dash flings the parrot, dog, bird, and bags to the ground and makes a rush up C.).—I will not stand this. I will free myself. I—

SAMANTHA (rushing after him, and reaching the door by a flank movement first, she plants herself against the door and brandishes her umbrella in the air with one hand as she shakes her finger in Charlie's face).—No, you don't, young man! We paid for an agent, we've got the agent, we're going to keep the agent until he's fulfilled his duties.

(Applause from the travelers.)

CHARLIE (clasping his brow).—I am not the agent. How many more times must I say so? You will drive me crazy. Call an officer at once, some one, and arrest this woman!

SAMANTHA.—Aha! I like that. "Arrest," indeed. I ain't been born and bred in Massachusetts for nothing, sir. Women have their rights out my way. (Brandishing the ticket in the air.) I call on all these persons here present to gaze on this picture (the crowd presses closely and looks at the ticket), now on this (she taps Charlie, at whom all gaze intently). Are they not the same identical person? (The crowd all nod vehemently in the affirmative.) Ah, sir; villainy unmasked! Now (assumes a martial air as she turns and comes down C.) to breakfast! (As she reaches C. she is confronted face to face with the company's agent, who has rushed breathlessly in, searching among the lady travelers while Samantha has been making her last speech. All look aghast from one man to the other, including Alice and Rosie, who stand together L. C.) What! wh—wh—what! (Turns bewildered from Charlie to the agent, from the agent back to Charlie.)

ALICE (to the agent).—Are you the company's agent?

AGENT.—I am, madam, and I beg to apologize for the delay. The train—

ROSIE (timidly).—Are you the real one?

SAMANTHA.—Umph! Well, if this don't beat all.

(Enter Mrs. Charlie, L. Charlie makes a rush to her.)

CHARLIE.—My dear, I have been waiting for you an hour.

MRS. CHARLIE.—What is the matter?

SAMANTHA.—The matter, ma'am, is that all men is so much alike that no ordinary woman can tell one of 'em from the other when they're dressed up exactly alike. (To Charlie.) Why didn't you say right out that you were a-waiting for your wife and who you were?

CHARLIE.—You wouldn't let me.

(The agent is occupied in relieving Charlie of the birds, dogs, bags, etc.)

SAMANTHA.—Nice kind of a man you are, that a poor, weak, unprotected lady like myself could prevent from saying what he wanted to. The trouble with you, sir, was you were a-flirting with that lovely young widow woman, and I come in and interrupted you.

MRS. CHARLIE.—Oh, Charlie!

ALICE.—The horrid wretch!

ROSIE.—Isn't she awful!

CHARLIE.—Egad! (Samantha roars with virtuous indignation) who am I?

MRS. CHARLIE.—My own dear love!

CHARLIE (looking distractedly from one character to the other).—Where am I to go?

AGENT (examining his ticket in his hat-band).—Thro' to San Francisco, sir.

CURTAIN.

"BY LAND AND SEA."

A BOOK whose intrinsic, literary, and artistic charm is enhanced by a pathetic personal interest associated with the memory of its gifted author, is the collection of travel-sketches, historical and legendary "chats," written by the late Harriet E. Francis, and just issued in sumptuous book form from the press of Nims & Knight, of Troy, N. Y. Mrs. Francis enjoyed exceptional opportunities for intimately observing the countries and peoples of which she writes with so much vivacity, during a long residence abroad, while her husband, the Hon. John M. Francis, the well-known editor of the Troy Times, was United States Minister at the courts of Greece, Portugal, and Austria-Hun-

gary, and subsequently in a tour around the world. The lands of which Mrs. Francis gives us novel and vivid impressions are, principally, France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Austria, Egypt, Greece, Turkey, India, China, and Japan. The records of many sea voyages are involved, together with notes upon our own country as viewed by one returning to it after long absence abroad, in the light of home. In an incomplete preface left by the author she refers to her work as "some chats with the young people on various subjects relating to history and the natural physical wonders of the world, introducing incidents of travel and several interesting tales translated from foreign languages." But the book is destined, in reality, to occupy a much wider field than this modest characterization would indicate. It will not only interest young people by the information it conveys, but will attract older and experienced readers by the freshness and animation of the style in which this information is clothed, and the freedom from conventional "padding." The illustrations, consisting of twenty-six full-page photogravures of admirable quality and execution, form a fitting complement to the word-pictures which they accompany.

HOLIDAY DECORATIONS.

FLORAL decorations are one of the symbolic and beautiful features of the merry Yule-tide season. With holly and ivy and mistletoe we make our Christmas green; with sweet-scented flowers we make it perfumed; with gifts we make it bountiful, and with peace on earth, good will toward men, we make life worth living. The principal evergreens used in this country for decorative purposes are the ivy, laurel, arbor vitae, and holly. In ecclesiastical decorations the mistletoe is never used. Why? According to a mediæval legend the mistletoe was before the crucifixion a fine forest tree, but it is now a parasite as a lasting monument to its ignominious use. Mr. Conway says that, on account of its connection with Druidic rites, the mistletoe was excluded from English churches.

Christmas decorations in our homes and churches are growing each year in beauty and importance. From our English and Teutonic ancestors have come a flood of traditions of Christmas-tide and cheer. Many of these have been forgotten, but the significance of the Yule-log, the holly, and the mistletoe still survive. We have almost given up the Yule-log and the great fireplace and the wassail-bowl. But the evergreens, the holly branch, and the mistletoe are becoming more popular every season. Ever so small a sprig of mistletoe will do, and it is hung where it surprises the unsuspecting, and so adds to the Christmas cheer and merriment.

Holly is, of course, the prime favorite of the Yule-tide. With its branches of coral-red berries, with its prickly points, and with its curved leaves, the holly is the queen of the evergreens. In days gone by the holly used in American homes and churches was genuine English holly, brought from old England. At present the bulk of all that is used for decorative purposes comes from the Southern States. As a substitute for holly the laurel is very useful; its deep, rich leaves can be made into beautiful wreaths and ropes.

Some simple and inexpensive ways of making Christmas decorations may here be described. Many of our materials should be gathered in the fall. The seeds of some wild grasses and weeds are often very ornamental. So, too, the autumn leaves can be used with fine effect in the construction of crosses, wreaths, and festoons. The dried seed of the wild clematis hung with head downward is effective, and as a light, feathery decoration is hardly surpassed. In combination with grasses, cat-tails, wild clematis, and bitter-sweet, the dried ears of grain look remarkably well for large bouquets. They should be held in handsome vases set beside the fireplace or in corners of the room. The bright-red berries of the bitter-sweet vine or the red berries of the mountain-ash are also used as a substitute for the holly berries. They are to be introduced to give color and contrast in decoration. One way is to strip off the clusters of berries and to make them into little bunches, which are placed here and there about the festoons. Another way is to combine the berries with long pieces of running pine.

Ropes of evergreen sprigs are made into wreaths for decorating pillars, columns, or stairways. In cities these wreaths can be bought ready-made about as cheaply as to make them at home. A little water sprinkled over them will keep the leaves fresh for some time. Flat borderings are made by sewing leaves on strips of brown paper. Strung holly is used for draping banisters, while portières should be tied back with chains of holly. Over the arched way between the parlors a ball of mistletoe can be suspended.

Rice and cotton wool are two materials seldom used by "home" decorators, but they are the stock-in-trade of experts. Realistic effects are thus produced. At one time rice decoration looks like carved ivory; at another it resembles white coral. Decorations of this kind should be placed at an elevation—over doors and mantel-pieces. The method of making figures, letters, and mottoes in rice is as follows: First cut out the shapes in cartridge paper, which is glued on a foundation of heavy cardboard. Then cover them with a coating of warm paste, in which grains of rice should be dropped from a small orifice so as to lie thickly yet evenly together. The superfluous grains can be removed after the mixture is stiff and dry. White cotton wool is used to represent snow. The wool is pasted over mottoes or monograms cut out in thick paper, and, when dry, it is pulled out to give a light, feathery appearance, and sprinkled over with frost powder to give a glistening effect. I saw once a chalice made of cotton wool laid upon a red ground and frosted over, the rays being of gold paint.

As to table decoration the following will answer: In the centre of the table place a large, oblong mirror, edged with white wool torn into soft flakes and raised here and there to give the appearance of a snowdrift. The whole should be frosted over. Peeping through the snowbank, have sprays of ivy, berries, and colored leaves. In the centre of the lake put a small glass boat, and on the pond little dolls dressed as skaters. From the corners of the mirror have trails of mistletoe rising to a ball of the same suspended from the chandelier directly overhead. Before each guest place either a button-hole or a spray for the bodice,

made, say, of white chrysanthemums, ferns, and a tiny sprig of holly.

Finally, Christmas decorations should all be removed before Candlemas Day. The time-honored English superstition is that, if Christmas decorations were not taken down, there would be as many goblins in the house as there were leaves of green left. Quaintly and prettily does the gentle poet Herrick allude to the notion in this wise:

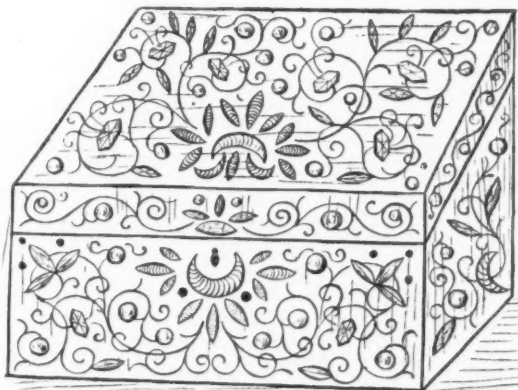
"Down with the rosemary, and so
Down with the baies and mistletoe:
Down with the holly, ivy, all
Wherewith ye dress the Christmas hall.
That so the superstitious find
Not one least branch there left behind:
For look how many leaves there be,
Neglected there (maids, trust to me),
So many goblins you shall see."

L. J. V.

IN FASHION'S GLASS.

[Any of our lady subscribers who are desirous of making purchases in New York through the mails, or any subscribers who intend visiting the city, will be cheerfully directed by the editor of the Fashion Department to the most desirable establishments, where their wants can be satisfactorily supplied; or she will make purchases for them without charge when their wishes are clearly specified.]

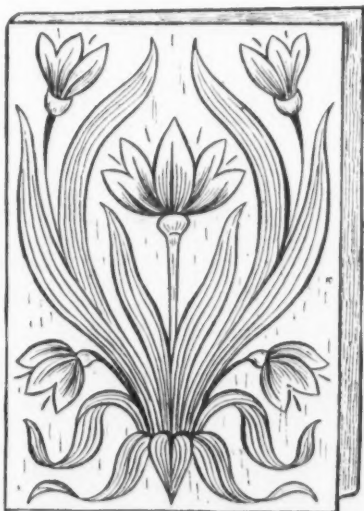
WHAT to give for a Christmas present has been pretty thoroughly thought out and acted upon, but as there are many persons who prefer making gifts at New Year's, a few hints may yet be acceptable to them. And, besides, wedding gifts are ever sought after, and as birthdays loom up at remarkably frequent intervals, a few suggestions for novelties will not come amiss. There are many new and pretty ideas in artistic embroidery, and one which is most simple and effective is given in the casket illustrated. The embroidery is by no means difficult to do, as it requires no special instruction for the execution or the coloring. As a wedding present, nothing would be more novel or charming than this casket, which is suitable either for a writing-table or for holding trinkets on a dressing-case. The material is heavy white satin, or, if preferred, white kid, either suede or dressed, and the design is arranged to introduce the jewels so very much used at present for decorative needle-work. These imitation jewels, being so rich in color and lustre, give the work quite an



A CASKET IN EMBROIDERY.

Oriental effect, and they can be obtained in all shapes, sizes, and tints. The skeleton of the design is worked out in gold cord only, and the aforesaid jewels are attached in the spaces indicated for them. The crown-like ornament on the sloping top and surrounding the key-hole should be stuffed with yellow cotton, and the gold thread laid over the stuffing. The whole when finished has a showy and artistic effect, and only requires a little patience and skill to carry out. The lining of the casket should be of some quaint-looking East Indian material, and when mounting, a narrow gold lace or braid might be placed along the edges of the casket on the outside to hide the joins of the kid or satin, and which would heighten the effect as well. A case for holding photographs, covered with fine chamois in dull red, olive, or the natural yellow, could be made very ornamental with this same artistic decoration.

The second illustration shows a blotter which is embroidered on pig-skin, this being exceedingly durable, as the material



AN EMBROIDERED BLOTTER.

should be for a blotter or any like article which endures a deal of handling. In its natural color it is also very good for embroidering upon, but being so thick and tough, a heavy, bold design should be selected. The one here shown is extremely suitable, being a conventional crocus worked in flosselle. Three or four strands must be used for the leaves, which should be of rather dull green. The heads or flowers are dark mauve or purple shading almost into white. If the pig skin were of a very

pale color, flowers in a bright, deep orange would look very well indeed. The embroidery must all be solid, but in filling in the leaves and flowers good long stitches should be taken, as that blends the shades, and the effect is much better and bolder than it would be if filled in with a quantity of short, even stitches. Amateurs in embroidery often fail in their work by reason that they are too careful to make all their stitches of even length, and, as a rule, put three where one would do better. The great thing in embroidery is "not to be afraid of the needle." Other designs can be worked either in gold silk or Japanese gold thread laid down. In both cases it is necessary to start by stuffing well the whole of the pattern with the proper yellow stuffing cotton. When sufficiently well raised and firm, work over with the gold silk, using the stitch known as satin-stitch, that is, over and over, either straight across the stuffing or in a slanting direction, taking care in both cases to keep the stitches parallel. The gold thread is put on in the same manner, only laid down on the surface and sewn down at the end of each stitch, not, of course, taking the gold thread through the leather. A complete set for a writing-desk in this mode of embroidery would make a handsome gift—the set consisting of blotter, case for postals, another for telegraph blanks, and a stamp-box. Handsome chair seats and backs, also foot cushions, are made of pig-skin and embroidered with close-twisted rope silk or gold thread. A John Alden chair in dark oak or mahogany is an appropriate style to have a leather seat. A design scorched in with a hot iron is also an effective decoration for these chair coverings of leather. Sofa pillows are made with covers of kid, upon which are embroidered Florentine arabesque patterns, the spaces between the embroidery being cut out, and the silk cover beneath puffing through. Sometimes the pattern is defined by gold thread instead of embroidery, and the effect is most artistic.

ELLA STARR.

LIFE INSURANCE.—MANY QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

SO many questions have accumulated in the last few days that I shall devote this entire column in response to them.

FORT WAYNE, IND., NOVEMBER 11TH, 1891. Hermit:—I inclose a pamphlet of the People's Mutual Benefit, Waterville, Ohio. This matter is being extensively circulated in this city and surrounding county. The agent claims that the admission fee of eight dollars includes the first year's dues. Thus making the admission only three. N. B. page 4. Please give me any information which will throw light on his scheme. Yours truly, F. W.

Ans.—The People's Mutual Benefit Association issues certificates upon the assessment plan. If a member dies within the maturity term his beneficiaries will receive the benefit. If members live out their term they themselves receive it. I need not say that the success of such an institution depends entirely upon the character of its management. I do not believe that the system can fulfill all that it promises. It certainly will fail unless its management is well backed financially and pursues a most economical, careful, and conservative course. I do not see why any person should seek life insurance in such a concern, buried in a little place in Ohio and more or less of an experiment, when there are old and well-established companies which have for years fulfilled their promises, and which have passed the experimental stage.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., NOVEMBER 21ST, 1891. Hermit:—Please inform me in regard to reliability, standing, etc., of the "National Benevolent Association" of Minneapolis, Minnesota. It is a company that has been organized "for Odd Fellows." Yours truly, F. D. G.

Ans.—If my correspondent will send me a statement of the company I will be glad to give him my judgment concerning it. I do not find that it does any business in this State.

GREENVILLE, S. C., NOVEMBER 19TH, 1891. Hermit:—I am fifty-three years old. I have a \$5,000 "ordinary life" policy in the New York Life that I have been carrying for twenty-two years. I desire to surrender it if I can get a sufficient cash surrender value. I have used the dividends for reducing my premium yearly. About what amount do you think they would allow me as a cash settlement? Will you kindly answer the above query for me in an early issue of the ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY. Yours truly, F. F. C.

Ans.—"F. F. C." should address his inquiry directly to the company. It is impossible for me to calculate what they will answer, but it strikes me that after carrying a policy so long it would be better judgment at his time of life to keep it running. To surrender it would be to get but a small part of its real value, and it would be difficult to obtain a new policy in any company at the age mentioned without paying very heavily for it.

OIL CITY, PA., NOVEMBER 20TH, 1891. Hermit:—The Hon. T. C. Lounsbury, president of the Preferred Mutual A. A. No. 257 Broadway, writes to a party in this city as follows: "The Hermit" in FRANK LESLIE states that he does not like the present management of the 'Preferred Mutual.' 'The Hermit' undoubtedly tells the truth, as there is every reason why he should not, as he repeatedly called at this office soliciting an advertisement for LESLIE, which he did not get, and his criticism of this association is almost identical with that which he has made against several of the largest insurance companies in this city for the same reason. Several of the leading insurance papers, notably the *Spectator*, have devoted editorials to 'The Hermit' in showing up his methods of soliciting advertising patronage." Yours truly, R. T. L.

Ans.—If the Hon. T. C. Lounsbury has written what my correspondent says he has, and which I have no doubt is a correct allegation, the Hon. T. C. Lounsbury is a monumental liar. I have never met the man, do not know him, and do not want to know him. The Insurance Report of this State contains the facts upon which I base my allegations against the company. It is sufficient for me to say that at one time I held a policy in this concern, but I came to the conclusion that I would prefer to have it in some other concern, and I imagine that a great many others reached the same conclusion within the past year. The annual statement of the Preferred Mutual Accident Association for 1890 shows among other things five indemnity claims resisted, ninety-seven reported, and twenty-two in process of adjustment. From this I imagine that the company is not in a particular hurry to settle all its claims. Its total disbursements during 1890 were nearly \$256,000, of which the total expense of management was \$178,373. It reported a balance of net assets of a little over \$30,000. I ask my readers to carefully examine this report and see if they do not think the expenses are running up at a ruinous rate in proportion to the amount of business done.

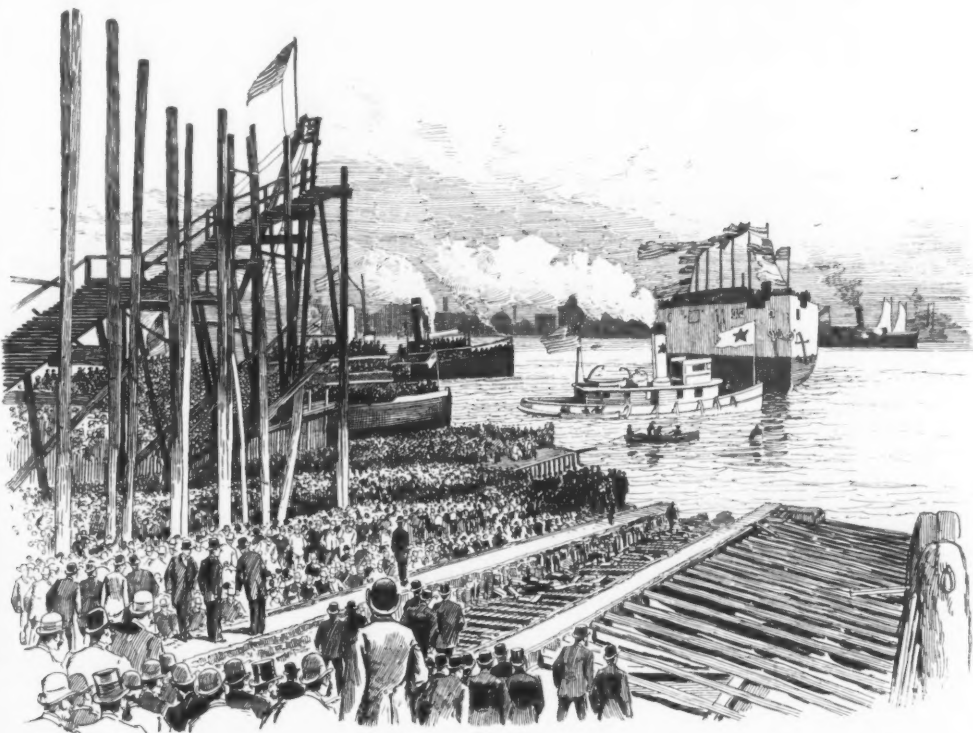
TAMPA, FLA., NOVEMBER 21ST, 1891. Hermit:—Do you consider the Total Abstinence Life Association of America, Chicago, Ill., and American Temperance Life Association of New York, as good as the average mutual companies? Would you consider policies in these companies good investments? Yours respectfully, FLORIDA.

Ans.—I do not believe that the Total Abstinence Life Association of America does any business in this State. The American Temperance Life Association was organized only two years ago. It had a total income during 1890 of not quite \$48,000. Its expense of management was \$14,684, and its total disbursements \$48,881. It will be seen that it is a very small company. It had a balance on hand at the close of last year of \$11,500, while it had contingent mortuary liabilities of \$15,500. I can hardly recommend a policy in such a company as a good investment.

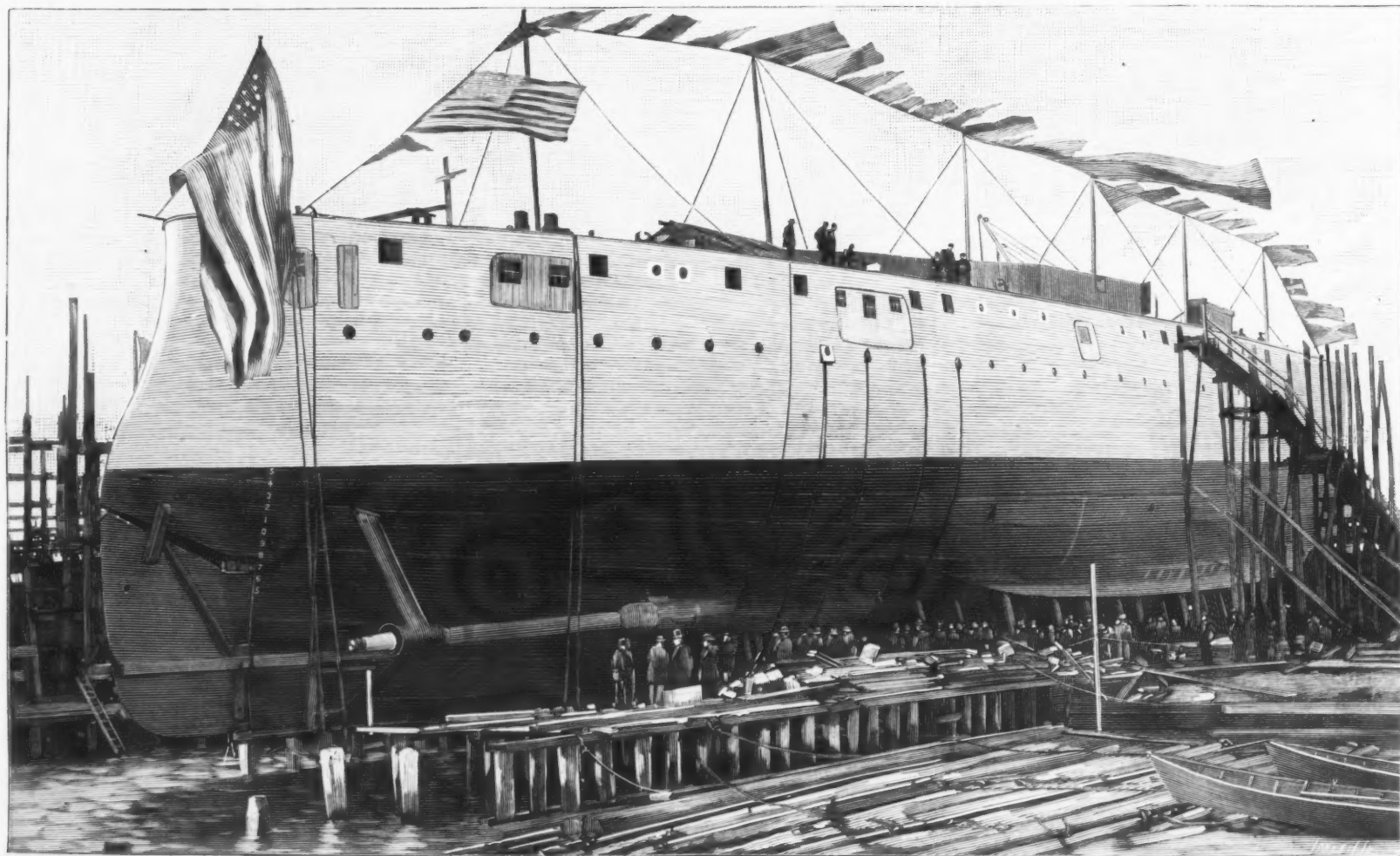
The Hermit.



BOW OF THE CRUISER.



THE LAUNCH.



SIDE VIEW OF THE "NEW YORK."



"THERE SHE GOES!"



MISS PAGE CHRISTENING THE SHIP.

THE LAUNCH OF THE ARMORED CRUISER "NEW YORK," AT CRAMP'S SHIP-YARD ON THE DELAWARE, DECEMBER 2D.—[SEE PAGE 350.]



THE DISCUSSION SETTLED.—DRAWN BY W. L. SHEPPARD.—[SEE PAGE 363.]

AMONG THE LONG-LEAF PINES.

"SOUTHERN PINES!" cried the brakeman as he slammed open the door of the car. "Southern Pines House!" howled the darkey porters as they made a dive for our grips. "Southern Pines," echoed the wind as it whistled through the tops of the tall trees. Yes, here we are in the great turpentine region of the State of North Carolina, two hundred and fifty miles from Portsmouth, Va., an all-day ride on the Seaboard Air Line up through the country of sand, swamps, saw-mills, and pine forests, with here and there a village of unpainted houses and negro cabins, passing a number of larger towns showing a good deal of business life and activity. The largest of these is Raleigh, "the city of oaks," which contains many fine residences and public buildings. The State penitentiary, asylums for the insane, deaf, dumb, and blind; the Shaw University for the education of the colored race, and various other institutions of learning, are located here. The city has about 12,000 inhabitants. As we have been all the time gradually rising, we are now 600 feet above sea-level, and among the noted long-leaf pines, with their bushy tips waving fifty to seventy-five feet above the ground, and at the village of Southern Pines.

Now, instead of finding here a typical Southern town, we have two dozen substantial and neatly-painted cottages containing a colony of Northern people who have located here to inhale the resinous odors of the pines and breathe the dry, healthy atmosphere of the high altitudes. Here consumption finds a frequent cure, and throat and lung diseases bred in the freezing blasts of the North are overcome. Add three or four hotels, a neat school building, where a flourishing school is taught eight months in every year by an experienced Yankee teacher, also a group of cabins for the colored population, and you have the noted health resort, Southern Pines, surrounded by pine forests that stretch out in every direction; not the thick growth of the North, but comparatively free from underbrush, with the tall trees standing well apart, and "turpentine paths" running here, there, and everywhere, a network all through the forest.

Here through the winter months bright, sunny, balmy days follow in succession, but when a cold north storm does come, how keenly the contrast is felt! The mercury, however, seldom reaches below thirty-two degrees, and the average through the day is probably above fifty degrees—often going up to sixty-five degrees at midday. After the storm the light, sandy soil soon absorbs all moisture, and a few hours of sun obliterate all traces of unpleasant weather.

Scattered about the country, a few miles apart, are the old-time plantations, with dwellings weather-beaten and worn, a shadow of the glory of former days. Close about them we find the old, dilapidated slave cabins, now used for store-houses, corn cribs, and as shelter for the rough-coated cows, which have hard work to get a living browsing around through the forest. A sense of desolation and decay is impressed upon us as we see the neglected buildings and unimproved land, for the surroundings all show that life was once here abundant, and cultivated fields extended over large areas; but that was in the days of cheap slave labor, and before the railroads built up the town and brought other kinds of business and other conditions of living. And the negroes, where are they? Gone to the towns, to the North, and scattered all about the country, living in cabins of their own and hiring out to the saw-mills, working in the turpentine "orchards," or doing nothing, just as it happens—happy in their ignorance of a better condition of life. Are they improving? Yes; for the influence of those who return to their homes, coming from other States, visiting or on business, who have had advantages and improved them, is felt upon those who remain, showing them they are capable of advancement. The intelligent and business-like appearance of colored men met with on the cars, at the hotels, and in various occupations attests the progress already made. The South is also giving them better advantages in the line of education. Most of the old plantations consist of large tracts of cleared land, exhausted by continuous cultivation for half a century, the older portions abandoned and allowed to return to the original condition of forest growth. Another section of timber is cleared and the virgin soil is cultivated. North Carolina is a large State—larger than New York—and portions of it are said to be rich and fertile. I speak only in regard to what came under my personal observation in a section of Moore County, where the soil is light, sandy, and poorly adapted for general cultivation. Corn is grown to a large extent—not the variety seen at the North, with three or four stalks in a hill, but only one stalk and the rows far apart; a slow-growing kind that reaches a height of six feet or more, and produces a large, full ear a foot long. The faster-growing corn of colder sections would here spring up and mature before it was three feet high. Many sweet potatoes of extra large size are raised, and other vegetables, also peanuts.

A special feature of this locality is the great opportunity it offers for the culture of grapes and small fruits. In some respects it is said to surpass southern California and other fruit-growing sections. Those acquainted with the requirements of the industry and having practical knowledge of the business, including many Northern men, are investing capital in land, clearing it of timber, and setting out vines by the thousand. Forest land sells for from ten to fifteen dollars per acre, colored help costs fifty to seventy-five cents a day, and the usual weekly allowance for a "darkey's" board is sixty-five cents. In the value of groceries it means one peck of meal, eight pounds of pork, and one quart of molasses. The trees are pulled up by the roots, bodily, by a stump-puller, cut up in sections, the best portion split into grapestakes and fence-rails, and the remainder burned. White laborers are few and much sought after. The "darkies" are lazy, good-natured, and take life easy.

The chief value of the country is in its pine forests, which produce turpentine, tar, resin, and lumber. Turpentine "orchards" are distinguished by the trees being boxed; that part not so treated is called "round timber." A tree is "boxed" by having the bark stripped off from the ground upwards for six or eight feet on opposite sides of the tree. At the bottom a hollow place is chipped out of the trunk which holds the pitch or crude turpentine as it trickles or is scraped down the side of the tree. This is collected by mule-teams and taken to the "still," where it is converted into turpentine and resin. These "orchards" are

let out by the thousand trees at the rate of forty to fifty dollars per thousand. Each tree will produce about twenty-five cents' worth of pitch. A barrel of it is worth about two dollars. This boxing process slowly kills the trees, and large portions of the forest are dead and desolate.

The trunks of the trees are very "fat" or rich in pitch, and tar is produced by cutting the wood into strips, piling it with the ends toward the centre, like the spokes of a wheel, and covering over with dirt; the pile is then lighted at the centre, and the slow burning causes the pitch to flow out through a spout which has been thrust into the pile. Thus we have tar in its natural state. A two-horse load of wood will produce about one barrel of tar.

Lumbering operations are carried on to a large extent; saw-mills are located in the forest, tramways are built to the nearest railroad station, and with colored help ten to fifteen thousand feet of lumber are cut in a day. The location of the plant is changed as the best of the timber is used. A good part of this business is carried on by Northern men and capital.

Of the old native residents many have not recovered from the effects of the war, being well-off in land but lacking ready capital, implements, and business energy. They are uniformly courteous and socially pleasant and agreeable, evidently cherishing no bitterness toward the North. The farmers living at a distance from the railroads bring their produce to the towns in "schooner" wagons, loading on a beef "critter" or two, pork, live chickens, and various farm products, traveling from town to town until all is sold; sleeping at night in their covered wagons, and going from fifty to a hundred miles at a trip.

A very peculiar mineral formation is found scattered about in the sand. In some places specimens are very numerous. This is a rough, dark-colored stone or crystal, from the size of an egg to ten times that size. The exterior is hard and irregular, usually dark brown or red in color. On breaking it open, a very fine powder is found inside, the crust being from a quarter to a half inch in thickness. This is smooth and looks like ground dry paint material. The color is yellow and red.

A mineral spring, located a short distance west of the village, is coming into prominence for its health-giving waters.

The traveler will find much that is interesting and instructive in this region. If perchance he is seeking health, the climate is all that could be desired for a winter sojourn. While the landscape lacks the rugged, mountainous aspects of the western part of the State, the country is not lacking in attractive and characteristic features.

E. F. WHITMORE.

THE ARMORED CRUISER "NEW YORK."

THE most significant thing in connection with the launch of the armored cruiser *New York*, at Cramp's ship-yard on December 2d, was not that she is the biggest vessel, man-of-war or merchantman, ever constructed in this country, great though that achievement is; or, indeed, that she is American from stem to stern; or even that a most distinguished company was present; but that at last the United States has reached a stage in ship-building abreast of any country in the world. The *New York* is not the biggest, not the strongest, not the swiftest war-vessel yet built, as many persons suppose. She is simply the most aggressive vessel of her class, with perhaps one exception—the *Blake* of the English navy—in the world.

There are three distinct types of naval vessels—unarmored cruisers, armored cruisers, and battle-ships. Cruisers are commerce-destroyers, and battle-ships are fighters. Unarmored cruisers are those which have no protection for men other than the comparatively thin plates riveted to their frames. So far as resistance to projectiles from the modern rifled-gun is concerned, they might as well be made of pasteboard. That does not mean that they could be sunk easily. They usually have a protection-deck half way down the ship and covering, like a turtle's back, the machinery and magazines. The coal-bunkers also are a protection, and vessels of this kind can have from two to three hundred water-tight compartments in each, so that they could be shot down to the water-line and yet be steered and made to obey the engines. Armored cruisers have plates of heavy armor, varying from ten to fifteen inches, bolted amidships along the water-line, and covering a perpendicular space of about four feet. Battle-ships are simply floating fortresses.

In unarmored cruisers this country has some splendid specimens, particularly the *Newark* and *San Francisco*. They are essentially American. The *Baltimore*, *Charleston*, and *Philadelphia* are superb vessels, but they are foreign in design, and only up to the standard of foreign navies. Gun-boats are little unarmored cruisers, very useful in river and light-draught service. The *Yorktown*, *Concord*, and *Bennington* are of this kind, and are equal to the best in any country. Therefore, in unarmored cruisers this country takes rank in grade, but not number, with the best in the navies of the world.

In armored cruisers we have launched only three, the *Maine* (a coast-defense ship), and the *New York*. The *Maine* equals anything of her kind abroad, as does the *Monterey*. The *New York*, however, is simply matchless, so far as any armored cruiser now afloat is concerned. She will be the most aggressive ship in the American navy, and will be as great a fighting craft as any ship that sails the seas. She is built to fight other cruisers. She is to have a minimum speed of twenty knots an hour, and is able, therefore, to run away in case she is over-matched with a battle-ship in a fight. Only in very fair weather can the *Teutonic* steam faster than this.

It will be two years before the United States gets its splendid battle-ships in commission, and a year and one-half before those most novel vessels, the "twin-pirates," which are built to run away and not to fight, get into service. In two of the three grades of war vessels this country has arrived at a stage of independence. Time only is needed for us to lead the world.

The launch of the *New York* was the most notable event of the kind ever seen in this country. There were 25,000 persons present. The wife of the President, the Vice-President and his wife, several Cabinet ministers, many Senators, Congressmen, naval and army officials, scores of social and political leaders in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and best of all, thousands of the plain people of the country, its strength and its pride, also honored the occasion with their presence.

This queen of the sea was christened by a daughter of the metropolis, Miss Helen C. Page, daughter of J. Seaver Page, secretary of the Union League Club of New York City. A more queenly young woman it would be difficult to find. Superbly poised and statuesque, this handsome young woman, only nineteen years old, justified Secretary Tracy's selection of her as godmother. She was attended by her father and Mr. Henry Cramp, and in the immediate group at the bow were Mrs. Harrison and Mr. and Mrs. Morton.

The majestic ship was lifted from the keel-blocks by three hundred and fifty men, who drove the ways up against her sides by means of wedges. The topmost plank of each way was sawed loose from the great framework at the bow, and swan-like the *New York* glided to the water, the lower planks, which were spread with tallow, remaining stationary. The ladies waved their kerchiefs, the men shouted and swung their hats, the tugs, steamers, and factories whistled, and the warm, southerly breeze, entering into the spirit of the occasion, straightened the drooping flags that arched the ship from stem to stern-post. A great swell rolled across the river to Petty's Island, a score of tugs chased after the cruiser, two of them caught her, led her back, and the launch was over. A lavish entertainment in the mould-loft followed, luncheon for at least five thousand persons being served. Special trains had been run from New York and Washington, and before nine o'clock the guests from outside cities were safe at home.

The cost of the vessel is to be \$2,985,000, and she is to be finished before January 1st, 1893. Her machinery and boilers are nine-tenths built, and will be ready soon to be put in place. These are the statistics of the vessel: length, 380 feet 6½ inches; breadth, 43 feet 5 inches; mean draught, 23 feet 3½ inches; displacement, 8,150 tons; maximum horse-power, 16,500; speed, 20 knots required; main battery, 6 8-inch and 12 4-inch breech-loading rifles; secondary battery, 8 6-pounder and 4 1-pounder rapid-firing guns, and 4 Gatling-guns. Her side armor will be 3½ inches thick, and that on her turrets will be 10 inches thick. For every quarter-knot in excess of 20 knots the Cramps will receive a premium of \$50,000. If the speed falls below that the penalty will be a like sum. A movement is already on foot to present the cruiser with a suitable service of plate, and a library of at least five hundred volumes has been accepted as a private gift.

ALBERT F. MATTHEWS.

SOME FOREIGN SUBJECTS.

THE EMPEROR OF ANNAM.

OUR interesting picture on page 344 presents the Emperor of Annam with his sister at his left and his brother at his right, both kneeling in homage to him. In his left hand he holds a Chinese book. His garment is a rich court dress made of yellow silk, embroidered in gold. Two tables, gilt and inlaid with mother-of-pearl, stand at each side, the one bearing a receptacle containing betel and tobacco, the other one a silver cuspidor. In the rear a silken banner is displayed which bears the legend: "May the King live a hundred thousand years." Slaves bearing parasols protect the sacred imperial person and his visitors from the rays of the tropical sun while the audience lasts.

SULPHUR SPRINGS IN JAPAN.

We give elsewhere a picture of a spot called Ojigoku, near the Lake of Hakone, Japan, which gives an excellent idea of the volcanic nature of the ground in that country. It shows sulphurous smoke and steam issuing from the earth in a district where twelve months before the photograph was taken there was a thick forest; now boiling springs mark the region in all directions. A writer in the *London Illustrated News*, from which we reproduce our illustration, says that sulphurous smoke issues from any hole made by a stick thrust into the ground at one's feet, and owing to the uncertain movements of the subterranean forces, a shifting of the surface ground not infrequently takes place, so that the safe foot-path of to-day may be a slimy and scalding death-caldron to-morrow.

A TRADING CARAVAN IN EAST AFRICA.

The advent at the East African coast of a large caravan from the interior is generally known a few days beforehand, it being customary to send messengers ahead, who are to advise the Hindoo or Arab merchants of the quantities of ivory they may expect. Most of these caravans are formed of Unyamwezi carriers, who are hired at the great ivory emporium of Tabora in the lake region to transport the ivory and miscellaneous products, sometimes also cattle, sheep, antelopes, and other living animals, to the coast. The caravans keep a certain marching order, as seen on our picture, page 344, which represents a caravan made up by the German East-African Company. It is accompanied by Sudanese troopers in German uniform; they escort the caravans from Mtonifort, the farthest outpost of the German territory, to Bagamoyo, and protect the ignorant negroes from the wiles of the Hindoo traders who formerly were wont to entice the unsuspecting blacks into their houses, there keeping them in durance until they would sell the ivory and other valuable goods for a mere nothing, merely to regain their liberty.

PRINCE GEORGE'S ILLNESS.

The recent critical illness of Prince George, the second son of the Prince of Wales, occasioned great anxiety throughout England. The malady from which the prince suffered was typhoid fever of a mild type, but some alarming rumors as to his condition aggravated the public concern. All the members of the royal family who were in England visited Marlborough House from time to time, and numerous calls of personal inquiry were made by the nobility, foreign ministers, members of Parliament and other persons of distinction, while telegrams were received from almost every court in Europe. The daily bulletins of the physicians exhibited every morning at the gate of Marlborough House were eagerly read by crowds of people. The restoration of the prince to his usual condition of health has afforded great gratification to the public.

THE JEWISH IMMIGRATION.

We give on another page an additional picture illustrating the immigration of Russian Jews to this country. It shows the rush made in the steerage for the first meal on shipboard. The immigrants maintain their peculiar customs while crossing the ocean,

saying their morning prayers toward the East, with a phylactery having some semblance to the ephod. These immigrants are ordinarily well clothed, and, as previously stated in these columns, are seldom without some slight means, though many of them need help to locate after their arrival in this country. Our picture is reproduced from the London Graphic.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

THERE is no branch of athletics more beneficial than the winter pastime of cross-country running. The hold this sport has taken in this country during the past two years is remarkable. When this healthy pastime was first introduced only three clubs took it up, viz.: the Suburban Harriers, Prospect Harriers, and the Manhattan Athletic Club. Under the captaincy of that sterling cross-country performer, E. C. Carter, winner of the Southern Counties cross-country championship of England and the National cross-country championship of America, the Suburban Harriers held the championship for several years. In and around New York there are now dozens of cross-country clubs who hold road runs once or twice a week and cross-country runs on Sundays during the winter months. Perhaps the best known of these is the Prospect Harriers, of Brooklyn, the present holders of the team championship, which they won at Morris Park last April. The club also furnished the first man home in Mr. Kennedy, who is the proud wearer of the individual championship medal. Our illustrations are of this celebrated pack, and were taken on the occasion of their last open cross-country handicap. The first illustration shows the hares ready to start, with the scent in the shape of scraps of paper carried in bags around their bodies. Their duty is to throw the paper out as they run, for the guidance of the runners, or harriers, as they are termed. No. 2 illustrates the limit men just starting out. The leader is Mr. Bent of the promoting club. Illustrations 3 and 5 give more glimpses of the hares, the latter cut showing "Jack" Lloyd, the genial captain, leading his men up a steep hill. No. 4 shows the stragglers who, though far behind, are pluckily struggling along in hopes of being in at the head. No. 6 shows some of the runners at the half distance; a friend of one of the competitors can be seen urging him on to victory. No. 7 shows the crossing of the railway near the finish. The eighth picture shows T. P. Conneff, the scratch man, just coming up to J. Collins. No. 9 is the limit men crossing the railway soon after the start. No. 10 shows a group nearing home, the leader being J. Collins, who is coached by his brother.

Many people think it foolish and imprudent for athletes to expose themselves to all kinds of weather with but little clothing, but experience shows that they are hardened and benefited by it. A woolen shirt should be worn by the runner, that affording the best protection against cold and wet. The runners should always keep on the move, and on finishing take a moderately warm bath and have a good rub-down, after which they will be able to do justice to a good dinner, there being no exercise more certain to promote an appetite than cross-country running.

J. C. H.

MISS ADA REHAN.

THE *Black and White* of London, in speaking of Miss Ada Rehan, says: "She stands at the head of her profession, recognized in London and in Paris, as in New York, as one of the few great living actresses of the world, the peer of Sarah Bernhardt, the peer of Ellen Terry, the peer of any woman who seeks to make and succeeds in making the creations of the dramatist live and move upon the boards."

After such an opinion from a foreigner, we Americans may feel justly proud in having at the head of one of our great dramatic companies such a universal favorite. While it is true that Miss Rehan, if a man, could not become President of the United States because she is not native-born, yet she has been so long among us that we can rightfully claim her as our own and rejoice in her high repute.

Miss Rehan was born at Limerick, Ireland, on April 22d, 1860; was brought to America when five years old and at that time lived and went to school in Brooklyn. No one of her progenitors was ever on the stage, nor does it appear that she was predisposed to that vocation by early reading or training. Her elder sisters had adopted that pursuit, and perhaps she was impelled toward it by force of example and domestic association, her innate latent faculty for the dramatic art contributing to her preference for it.

Her first appearance was made at Newark, N. J., in 1873, in a play entitled "Across the Continent." Shortly after she made her first appearance on the New York stage at Wood's Museum (which became Daly's Theatre in 1879), in a piece called "Thoroughbred." During the seasons of 1873-4-5 she was associated with the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, that being her first regular professional engagement. She then went to Louisville, where she stayed for one season. For the next two seasons she divided her time between Albany and Baltimore. After that she was for a few months with Miss Fanny Davenport. During the early part of her career she was associated with such people as Edwin Booth, Adelaide Neilson, Lawrence Barrett, Mrs. Bowers, John McCullough, John T. Raymond, and Edwin Adams. From the first she was a close student and admirer of Shakespeare. Her admirable portrayal of *Rosalind* in "As You Like It" and *Katherine* in "The Taming of the Shrew" is the outcome of that early inclination of her taste.

The attention of Mr. Daly was attracted to Miss Rehan in December, 1877, when she was acting in Albany in company with Miss Effie Ellsler, the play being "Katherine and Petruchio" (Garriek's version of "The Taming of the Shrew"). Miss Rehan appearing as *Bianca*. Subsequently Mr. Daly observed her as an actress of auspicious distinction and marked promise at the Grand Opera House in this city, in April, 1879, when she was playing the part of *Mary Standish* in Mr. Daly's "Pique." Her performance was so good that she was immediately engaged by him, and in May, 1879, she appeared at the Olympic Theatre, New York, as *Big Clemence* in Mr. Daly's version of "L'Assommoir."

On September 17th, 1879, Daly's Theatre was opened on its present site, and Miss Rehan made her first appearance there as *Nellie Deers* in a play called "Love's Young Dream." From this

on Miss Rehan has been so prominently before the public that her career is known to all.

Mr. Daly took his company to London for the first time in 1884, and they have been going annually ever since; and so successful have they been that when they return again it will be to play in their own theatre the corner stone of which was laid by Miss Rehan on Friday, August 30th, 1891. She recited on the occasion the following "Song of Dedication" by Mr. Clement Scott:

SONG OF DEDICATION.

Brothers and sisters from over the sea,
Send us your blessings before we depart!
Here in this emprise of cities are we
Building for time a cathedral of art—
Art of no country and art of no home!
Wanderer free o'er the face of the world!
Warrior Art, when unwilling to roam,
Here is your tent with your banner unfurled.

England! America! sisters in soul,
Let us clasp hands o'er the stone at our feet.
Love will endure while the centuries roll,
Making a harmony goodly to greet.
Deep in the ground let us bury, to-day,
All the destroying distrust of the past!
Then from the chill of the grave and its clay
Surely will rise a love's temple at last.

When the life springs from the stone we have laid,
When from the ground is uplifted the tree,
What shall we welcome then? Be not afraid,
Partners in comedy; merry we'll be.
Life is so sorrowful! Why should we weep?
Toll is so terrible! Why should we moan?
Goddess of laughter, thy trust we will keep;
Here on this spot we will raise thee a throne!

Brothers and sisters, in kinship and name,
Bid us God-speed to the work ere we part!
Ours be the prayer; be to others the fame!
Theirs be the triumph; let ours be the heart!
Blest be the work that we christen to-day,
Sweet be the flow'r from the blossoming sod;
Not for renown, but for beauty we pray,
Purest in art is the dearest to God!

THE THEATRES.

WE present this week two scenes from that wonderfully successful American farce, "Niobe." While we have always associated tears with this antiquity, yet she has been so successfully brought back to us by Messrs. Harry and Edward Paulton



MR. COOTE AND MISS TURNER IN "NIOBE."

that she now keeps one in a state of constant laughter. "Niobe" is now "on the road," and will tour all the larger cities before the end of the season.

"Reilly and the 400" at Harrigan's, after a run of three hundred and eight nights, gave way to "The Last of the Hogans"



MR. EDSON AND MISS TURNER IN "NIOBE."

on Monday of this week. The cast includes all the old people in addition to Mr. Charles McCarthy. The play is, of course, one of Mr. Harrigan's, and the music is by Mr. Braham.

The first complete performance of "The Tyrolean" was given at the Casino on Monday of last week. Besides affording Miss Tempest greater opportunities, it makes room for several new people, including Louise Baudet, Ferdinand Schutz, and Henry Leoni. The performance goes with much more snap, and altogether gives greater satisfaction than the double bill that had been running at this house.

The new gavotte by Mr. Jesse Williams, which has been introduced in "La Cigale," has met with great success. During the first few weeks of this production a female orchestra from Boston played the original gavotte so poorly, and in so many different keys, that something had to be done. Mr. Williams thereupon set some very graceful words to some very pretty music, and now the dancers "lightly trip fantastic toe" to a vocal accompaniment.

Mr. W. H. Crane will open at the Star Theatre early in January in a new comedy by Clay M. Greene and Mr. Augustus Thomas, entitled "For Money."

Mrs. Scott-Siddons is to star in a new play called "What a Woman!" It is from the French by Mr. St. Maur.

WINDSOR.

WALL STREET.—ROCKY TIMES.

THE leading declarations regarding the Field failure have more than balanced the general indications of increasing railroad prosperity during the past week. It is evident that there are several weak spots in the market, and when such things are disclosed and the truth fully known, the long continued unsettled condition of the market will be changed. I have a large number of questions to answer this week, and yield up a great portion of my space to them, as most of the inquiries request an immediate answer.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., NOVEMBER 24TH, 1891. *Jasper*—(1) Now that Wabash preferred has reacted from 34½ to about 37, do you think it cheap enough to purchase and hold for the next upward movement? (2) If the Vanderbilts are to have any interest or control in Gould properties, would not the Wabash be one of the most likely roads? (3) If you had 100 shares Texas Pacific which cost about 16, would you sacrifice it at present figures or hold the stock expecting to get out at least whole in the next good move in the market? (4) In your forecasts for two or three years of prosperity, did you have reference to the probable better and upward tendency in Wall Street securities, i. e., good bonds and stocks? I remain, Yours truly, H. H. D.

Ans.—(1) If the market moves upward I have no doubt that Wabash will participate in the rise and with considerable vigor. (2) It is denied that the Vanderbilts are seeking any interest or control in Gould properties. I think they would like to have a hand in the Elevated Railroad management, but I doubt if they care much for Wabash. (3) I would not sacrifice anything I held at present prices. (4) I think the prosperous era will certainly be indicated by an upward movement in Wall Street.

WORCESTER, MASS., DECEMBER 2d, 1891. *Jasper*—Will you inform me if you think Richmond Terminal is to go into the hands of a receiver? Do you consider it a purchase at the present figure, 8½? Please answer immediately if possible. B. B.

Ans.—Richmond Terminal is going through the throes of a revision. Nobody except those on the inside know precisely what its situation and circumstances are. I warned my readers some time ago that rumors on the street regarding it were of the most serious character, and that the best thing to do would be to leave it alone. I would not be surprised if the common stock would be seized.

BOSTON, MASS., DECEMBER 1st, 1891. *Jasper*, Editor of the Financial Department:—Having heard a good deal about the North Carolina Mining and Bullion Company, I should like to have your opinion as to its standing and possible future in the financial world.

Yours very respectfully,

H. H.

Ans.—The North Carolina Mining and Bullion Company has no market that I can find among prominent men on Wall Street. I am not, therefore, prepared to give any opinion regarding its present or future prospects.

SCRANTON, PA., DECEMBER 1st, 1891. *Jasper*—In the issue of November 29th, 1891, "J. M." of Decatur, Ill., asks your advice on Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis. Did not he mean the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, or are they different corporations? INQUIRER.

Ans.—I took it that my inquirer meant St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, and answered him accordingly.

CHESTERVILLE, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1891. *Jasper*—(1) What do you think of Delaware and Hudson Railroad stock at 124? Do you think in the near future a fair profit can be realized? (2) What do you think of Commercial Cable at 141? It is listed in London, New York, Montreal, and Toronto. (3) Do you think Commercial Cable will reach same quotation as the Great Northern Cable Company? (4) What stocks listed in New York would you advise purchasing for a good profit? (5) Is Western Union Telegraph safe for a profit soon at present quotation. Yours truly, C. C.

Ans.—(1) Delaware and Hudson is being manipulated for a drop. I expect that the bears will mark it lower unless there is a general rise so strong that everything must feel its influence. Certain features of the market are holding it back, which may give the bears an opportunity to further depress prices. Delaware and Hudson is a good dividend-paying stock, and when it drops a little below present figures I should say it would be a profitable transaction to buy it provided you can pay for it. Do not hold it on a margin. (2) Commercial Cable has had such a tremendous rise that while it may go much higher I do not like to advise its purchase at prevailing figures. It has moved too rapidly, and is held too closely by a few, for me to advocate its purchase at 141. (3) I cannot predict. (4) I think favorably of Western Union and all of the Vanderbilts, and am told that Sugar Trust is a good purchase for investment, though I have always been afraid of it. (5) I think Western Union Telegraph is a safe dividend payer, and will rise when the market moves.

TITUSVILLE, PENN., NOVEMBER 24TH, 1891. *Jasper*—A little over a year ago, in the midst of a financial panic, finding myself loaded up with two hundred shares of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western stock at prices way above the then ruling market quotation, you advised me to hold on to it. I have done what few do who seek advice. I have followed it and came out ahead, instead of suffering loss. I am, vulgarly speaking, in the same hole to-day. Some weeks ago I bought at various prices Delaware, Lackawanna and Western stock, and hold again two hundred shares, which stand me about 142. Although other railroad stocks are quite firm, this stock steadily declines. I turn again for advice to you. Would you hold this stock (I own it outright) or would you sell at present price, 136? Also kindly inform me, if possible, the cause of the present weakness in this stock, and if you consider it temporary. Very respectfully, M. V.

Ans.—I am glad "M. V." profited by my advice. If he had noticed what I said several months ago in reference to the determination of the bears to raid the "coalers" he might have been in better shape. If he has the means to average up a little on the decline I think he can recover his investment. If he has not the means he is entirely safe, in my judgment, in keeping his Delaware and Lackawanna, for its dividends will pay a fair rate of interest, and it still ranks as a good investment stock. The cause of the present weakness, in my judgment, is manipulation. The wealthy manipulators of the "coalers," who sold out to the confiding public, including "M. V.," at better prices, now want to buy in at a low figure and repeat the process. The pretense that the coal companies are at war is used for this purpose. Who got up the war but the companies themselves?

LYONS FALLS, N. Y., NOVEMBER 27TH, 1891. *Jasper*—Noticing your Wall Street advice I write, sending you inclosed circulars of the National Homestead Company. Please notice it in an early issue of the newspaper. Yours truly, F. C. B.

Ans.—It is unfair to ask me to pass judgment upon the National Homestead Company. (Continued on page 355.)



The "hares" with their bags full of paper ready to start out to lay trail.



A hop, skip, and a jump, and down they go for a ten-mile run.



The hares laying a good stiff trail for the hounds.



Plowed fields make the knees weak going up hill.



The hares pick out the hardest course they can find across hill and dale to lay the trail.



A treacherous passage.



These men have lost the trail and some are asking the way while others go it blind.



Champion Conneff too near the leader to be pleasant on the home run.

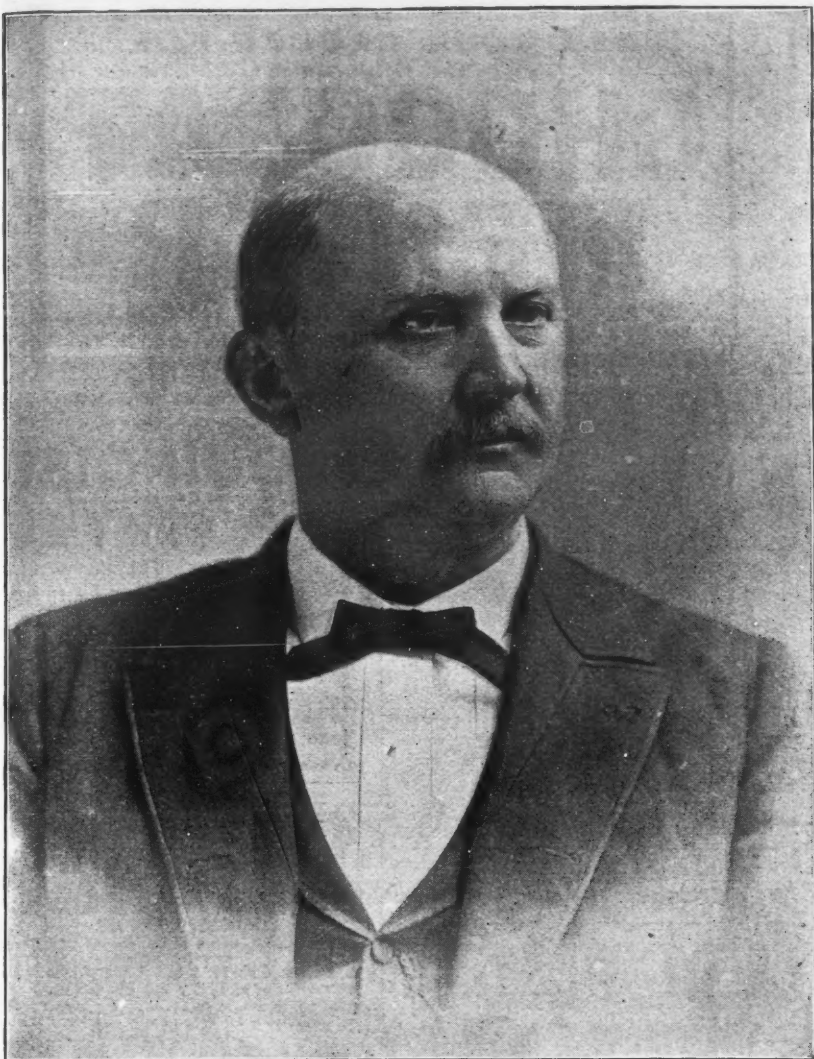


Climbing a hill on the return journey after going five miles.

A pretty but "awkward" place to "navigate."

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.—FROM PHOTOS BY HEMMENT.—[SEE PAGE 351.]

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HON. CHARLES FREDERICK CRISP, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—PHOTO BY C. M. BELL.



HON. REDFIELD PROCTOR, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM VERMONT. PHOTO BY C. M. BELL.

SENATOR PROCTOR.

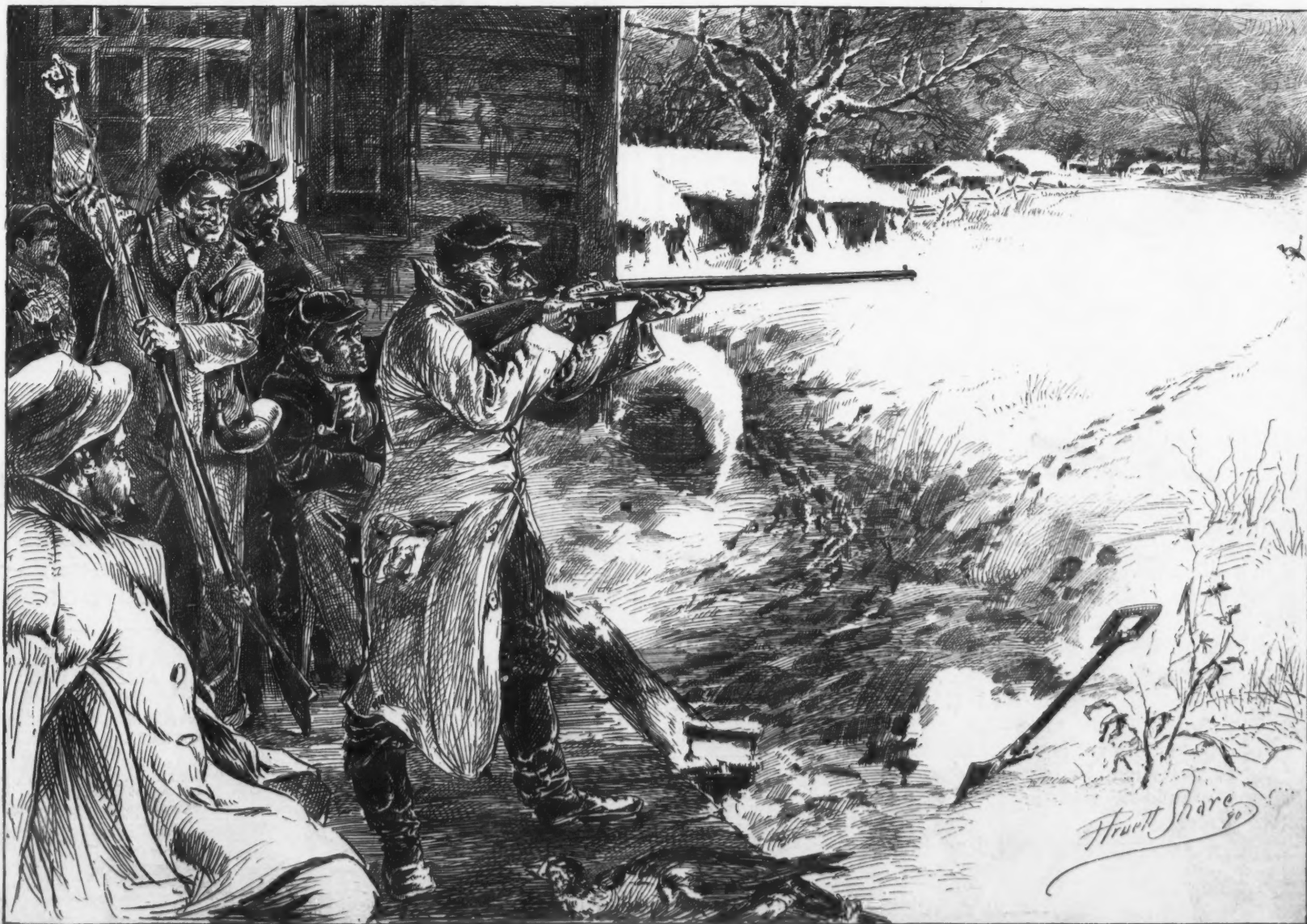
THE State of Vermont is to be congratulated upon the fact that the seat in the United States Senate so long held by Mr. Edmunds is now to be occupied by the Hon. Redfield Proctor, the appointee of the Governor. As Secretary of War Mr. Proctor has displayed qualities of the highest order, and there is perhaps no man in the State who is more thoroughly equipped by experience in affairs, as well as by natural and acquired ability, for the distinguished office to which he now succeeds. While it is true that he will not be a leader in debate, as Mr. Edmunds was, and may not exercise such a formative

influence upon legislation, he will occupy a prominent place in the councils of his party, and will be certain to command for his State a measure of consideration which few other men would be likely to secure for it. We give an excellent portrait of the Senator on this page.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

MR. SHEPPARD'S picture, given on another page, is eminently suggestive. The two venerable colored persons who have been engaged in a rabbit hunt have not succeeded in achiev-

ing any large results. One unfortunate victim of the marksmanship has been secured, and the question has arisen as to the ownership of this victim. The discussion over this point, and the debate of the further point as to which of the two actually killed the game, have become somewhat personal and violent. Meanwhile certain youthful intruders manage to settle the question by abstracting the rabbit and making away with it, without so much as asking the consent of the real proprietors. It may be assumed that the fierce debaters will be at once amazed and disgruntled when they discover that in the eagerness of their discussion they have lost the sole prize of the controversy.



AN OLD-TIME TURKEY SHOOT.—DRAWN BY SHAW.

FRANK LESLIE'S CHRISTMAS WEEKLY.

It needs no look at the calendar to be assured that the holiday season is fast approaching, for the heralds of that gracious time, the Christmas numbers of the weeklies, are beginning to appear with all their wealth of fun, narrative, and illustration. It is by means of these annual exhibits that we can measure the progress that is being made in the printer's art. The engravings in the holiday edition of FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY, for example, are as remarkable for the brilliancy of their execution as for the felicity of the choice of subjects. The specimens of amateur photography accepted by the Vienna Exhibition are among the wonders of technical work. Not less noteworthy is the central picture, illustrative of the "Crusade of the Children," an historic subject, treated poetically by G. A. Davis. Even the covers are works of art.—*Commercial Advertiser, New York.*

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

In every locality there is an opening for a live man to make money by giving exhibitions with a magic lantern or a stereopticon to Sunday Schools, academies, public audiences, lodges, societies, families, etc.

The illustrated lecture business, when conducted intelligently and energetically, yields a good return for the investment, attracting first-class audiences, being easy of management and demanding only a moderate capital.

We take pleasure in directing all desiring such an outfit to the old-established house of McALLISTER, 49 Nassau Street, New York, who is the largest manufacturer and dealer in this class of goods either in the United States or Europe. His apparatus is all of the most recent and improved construction, and he carries a stock of about 100,000 finely executed photographic glass slides, from which selections can be made to illustrate all subjects of popular interest. For further information we refer our readers to his handsomely illustrated catalogue of 230 pages, which he forwards free on application.

Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the beginning stages of cold and be cured for 25 cents.

Salvation Oil, the great pain-destroyer, should be kept in every family. 25 cents.

SOHMER & Co., the great piano-makers, furnish every variety of instruments—square, upright, and grand—and are constantly striving to meet every demand. Their success has been phenomenal.

The perfume of violets, the purity of the lily, the glow of the rose, and the flush of Hebe combine in Pozzoni's wondrous Powder.

"A UNIQUE CORNER OF THE EARTH."

THE VOICE.

Those who overtax the voice in singing or public speaking will find "Brown's Bronchial Troches" exceedingly useful, enabling them to endure more than ordinary exertion with comparative ease, while they render articulation clear. For throat diseases and coughs they are a simple yet effective remedy.

It is the business of THE TRAVELERS' BUREAU OF THE NEWS SERIES (Herkimer, N. Y., office) to furnish, without charge, trustworthy information about winter resorts.

We recommend the use of Angostura Bitters to our friends who suffer with dyspepsia.

Brown's Household Panacea, "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds; all pains. 25c.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world, twenty-five cents a bottle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The loss of flesh is a trifle.
You think you need not mind it.

But, if you go on losing for some time or lose a good deal in a short time, you are running down. Is that a trifle?

Get back to your healthy weight and generally you get back to health.

A book on CAREFUL LIVING will tell you what it is to get there, and when Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is useful. Free.

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EVERY HUMOR OF THE SKIN AND SCALP of infancy and childhood, whether torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply, or blotchy, with loss of hair, and every impurity of the blood, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, is speedily, permanently, and economically cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, consisting of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. Parents, save your children years of mental and physical suffering. Begin now. Delays are dangerous. Cures made in childhood are permanent. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass.

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PERSIAN HEALING

PINE TAR SOAP.

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WALL STREET.

(Continued from page 351.)

Homestead Company or any other concern which has no dealings on Wall Street. I have again and again said that I did not care to do so. There is a multitude of such institutions, some good, some indifferent, and some very bad. I do not want to discriminate among them unless there is some serious reason for my doing so.

BOSTON, MASS., NOVEMBER 29TH, 1891. Jasper:—Please give me, at an early date, your opinion of the Georgia Alabama Investment Company as an investment. There are of late many rumors of this company floating about, and, as an investor of this stock, I like to hear your best opinion about it. Very respectfully, H. H.

Ans.—Some very prominent parties have been connected with this concern. I have been unable to reach them to inquire into its present condition. If my correspondent would like immediate information I suggest that he put himself in communication with some commercial agency. JASPER.

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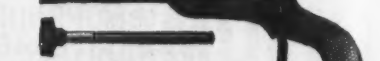
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